

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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Vol II No 085

3 May 1982

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LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY PARADE IN SOFIA

AU011804 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] May Day parades were held throughout the country today. Many workers collectives and enterprises demonstrated their achievements in fulfilling the plans. "The May Day parade in Sofia began at 1000. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Standko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev were present at the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum."

Zhivkov Receives Guests

AU011806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Following the May Day parade, today, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, met the foreign trade union delegates who are guests of the Bulgarian trade unions. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially congratulated them on the occasion of May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people.

MIKHAYLOV ADDRESSES LAO PARTY CONGRESS

AU301919 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Report on greetings address from the BCP Central Committee to the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party read by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 28 April in Vientiane]

[Text] I fulfill with joy the command to convey to you, the delegates to the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the cordial greetings of the BCP Central Committee, of its Secretary General Comrade Todor Zhivkov and of all communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov said. Through you we greet the revolutionary vanguard and all the working people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] with whom we are linked in a genuine and unbreakable fraternal friendship.

After emphasizing the role of the LPRP in the overwhelming victory of the Lao people over the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction, the speaker emphasized that with the setting up of the LPDR, the world revolutionary forces have scored another major victory and the great socialist family has won another equal member of its own. We heard very attentively the accountability report read by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, which made a detailed Marxist-Leninist analysis of the socioeconomic and cultural development of the LPDR during the past 10 years.

The Bulgarian communists and people are genuinely happy with your achievements. We believe that the Third LPRP Congress will give further impetus to the steady socialist upsurge of your splendid country.

Stoyan Mikhaylov continued, 1982 will mark the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and ardent Leninist revolutionary. Fulfilling the legacies of their great son, the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP have turned Bulgaria into an industrial-agrarian country with an industry which is developing at accelerated rates, with a highly mechanized agriculture and with a culture which is constantly enriching itself, the greetings address says.

The main efforts of the party are focused on further building a material-technical base of socialism on the principle of total intensification, on perfecting the socialist public relations and on more fully meeting the constantly growing material and intellectual needs of the people.

The noble tasks that are facing us can be successfully fulfilled only under the conditions of peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples. A decisive factor for achieving this noble goal is the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries, their tireless efforts to eliminate the threat of a new world war, bridle the arms race and strengthen the course toward detente, peace, security and mutual beneficial cooperation, Stoyan Mikhaylov said.

Due to the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles we are today witnessing a serious exacerbation of the international situation. They are striving to change the world balance of power in their favor, to achieve military superiority and undermine detente. In alliance with the hegemonists of Beijing they are threatening the peaceful labor of the peoples in Indochina and are concocting perfidious designs and plans against the countries of the socialist community. That is why the struggle against their perfidious intentions and designs is our international duty. We accept the peace program proclaimed at the 24th CPSU Congress as our own. We acclaim the peace proposals of L.I. Brezhnev made at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions in Tashkent. These programs and proposals are in keeping with the vital interests of all peoples in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is an active member of the Warsaw Pact organization, follows and will continue to follow a consistent policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples in the world, in Europe and particularly in the area of the Balkans.

We are genuinely glad of the friendship among the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, sealed in their common struggle against the foreign invaders and in their striving to build a socialist society, the greetings message noted.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly assesses the active foreign policy followed by the countries of Indochina and is supporting their constructive proposals to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and also normalize their relations with the ASEAN member countries.

The fraternal friendship between the BCP and the LPRP, between the peoples of Bulgaria and Laos are constantly developing and enriching themselves. Our two countries are linked with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries forever under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

After noting the importance of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Bulgaria and Laos signed during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Laos, Stoyan Mikhaylov recalled Zhivkov's words: "Here, on Lao soil, and loyal to the bitter end to the principles of socialist internationalism, we again declare that we will always be on your side and, according to our strength, will render the necessary assistance. We are strongly linked in the idea of building socialism and in our common communist ideals."

TODOROV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR SYRIA, JORDAN

AU031007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, left for Syria and Jordan this morning at the invitation of People's Council of Syria and the senate of Jordan. Comrade Stanko Todorov and the members of the delegation accompanying him were seen off at Sofia Airport by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY SPEECHES, PARADES

Husak Addresses Rally

LD011540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0651 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech delivered at the May Day rally in Prague by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends and foreign guests:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government as well as on my own behalf I greet the participants of the May Day rally in our capital city. As Comrade Kapek already said, we appreciate the fact that the people of Prague have come in such large numbers, despite the inclement weather, to take part in our May Day rally. I also greet sincerely all our citizens, workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, women and youth, who are taking part in many towns and villages throughout our country in this year's May Day celebrations. As we have been told, it is also raining there for the most part, but this will at least please our farmers.

We greet especially cordially the leading collectives and individuals, pioneers of progressive methods of work, who yesterday were presented with high Czechoslovak distinctions and many of whom are taking part in our rally today. We thank them for their outstanding working results and congratulate sincerely all those who were accorded these distinctions. [applause]

Every year at the beginning of May we recall the glorious and joyful days of 1945 when the national liberation struggle of our people culminated and when our homeland was liberated by the glorious Soviet army. In marking this year's anniversary of our liberation, we again bow in deep tribute to the undying memory of all those who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism and for our freedom.

We send from our May Day rally comradely and fraternal greetings and congratulations to the CPSU and all Soviet people. [applause] We wish our Soviet friends -- who together with progressive people of the world over will mark this year the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR -- new successes and the fulfillment of the 16th [as heard] CPSU Congress Resolutions.

We also send our May Day greetings to the people of fraternal countries of the socialist community, coupled with wishes for fresh successes in socialist construction and in strengthening unity and fruitful cooperation among our nations. [applause]

On this May Day occasion we greet the working class, all working peoples, all progressive forces in the capitalist and developing countries. We voice to them our internationalist support and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and in their just struggle for social and national rights, for peace and social progress. [applause]

Comrades: The all-round development of our homeland during the past 37 years has confirmed convincingly the correctness of our people's decision to embark on the path of building socialism in firm friendship and alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Socialism has provided our people with guarantees of existence, work for all, life in peace without worries about tomorrow. The high living standards of broad layers of our people rank among the great achievements of our system. This is the result of the selfless effort of the working people, the correct, Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPCZ, its firm links with the people, the steadfast unity of the nations and nationalities of our socialist homeland.

Today's May Day rallies are an expression of the pride of our people in the results achieved, their firm belief in a socialist future, and are a further manifestation of their support for the policy of our party. In the years to come this support will constitute a reliable political base for their fulfillment of our program of further economic and social development. In today's foreign difficulties and increasingly demanding domestic conditions this will not be an easy task. It places on each of us high requirements and demands. This is why, in keeping with the line set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are mobilizing all forces of our society toward raising substantially the effectiveness of the economy and quality of all work. This is why we place such an emphasis on the good running of the national economy, the entire system of management and administration. This applies to the entire work of the party, state and economic bodies and all segments of the National Front.

In doing so we also rely on the conscious attitude, the further development of political and working activity and initiative of our working people. We are convinced that through our common endeavor we shall fulfill these tasks with honor.

May Day is the traditional festival of international militant solidarity of the working class and all working people, a demonstration for a just social order, for social progress, for socialism, peace and disarmament. In the present-day world this struggle is unfolding with great intensity. The deepening general crisis of capitalism has led in the industrially advanced countries to the gradual taking away of social gains; the ranks of the unemployed, now numbering millions, are continuing to swell. These people, moreover, have no hope that they will be able in the foreseeable future to secure a dignified human existence for their families. Capital, as always in the past, has placed the burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the broadest masses of the working people.

In comparison with the development of crisis, which has deeply affected all areas of social life in the capitalist states, the advantages and superiority of socialism are again convincingly demonstrated. In many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America the working people and the broadest popular masses are continuing the struggle against imperialism, for the preservation and strengthening of independence, against racism, for the right to decide freely one's own destiny, for the establishment of a just social system.

The Czechoslovak people has won its freedom, independence, its social guarantees by a year-long struggle at the price of great effort and considerable sacrifices. For this reason we are able to appreciate the difficulty of the struggle of the people of these countries for a position based on equality and for a better tomorrow. In the spirit of our national, revolutionary and internationalist traditions we are siding firmly with them. The Czechoslovak people march in the same ranks with those who in the whole world are rejecting most resolutely the adventurous, militaristic policy of the ruling U.S. and NATO circles and are demanding a halt to the feverish arms buildup, a lessening of international tension and resolution of existing international problems by peaceful means through negotiations. We are linked with all progressive, democratic forces the world over by our conviction that there is no more urgent task in the sphere of international relations than the struggle for preservation of peace and averting the threat of war.

This is why our people fully endorse and support the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and other initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union. The words of Comrade Brezhnev about his readiness to meet the U.S. President for constructive talks have met with a positive response among our working people, as in the entire world. We shall continue to devote all our strength to active struggle for consistent implementation of this peace policy. On the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism we shall intensify and strengthen the relations of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. [applause]

Comrades: Today's May Day rally in Prague and in hundreds of other localities in our state are a gigantic celebration of the creative, free work of the Czechoslovak people. They manifest the longing and resolve of our working people to live in peace and defend a happy life in peace for the present and future generations. We look with optimism into the future and with confidence in our abilities to carry out the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, a program for further development of our socialist homeland.

Long Live May Day. [applause]

Glory to our working people. [applause]

Long live our dear homeland, the CSSR. [applause]

Long live socialism and peace. [applause]

Long live the leading political force of our society, the CPCZ. [applause, playing of the Internationale]

Leaders at Prague Rally

LD011336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0650 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, opening the May Day rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I welcome you cordially to the traditional May Day rally and thank you beforehand for your large attendance in such inclement weather.

Allow me to welcome in our midst a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the Government of the CSSR headed by Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. [applause] I shall now ask Comrade Husak to deliver a gala address.

Lenart in Bratislava

LD011640 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] This year's May Day celebration in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, was also marked by the spirit of the great burgeoning of the international revolutionary and communist movement in the struggle for peace and socialism. At the rally the participants manifested their will to fulfill the tasks of the strategic line directed at the quality and efficiency of all work, as was stressed by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Those present welcomed with applause CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Jozef Lenart, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, and other officials.

Comrade Jozef Lenart delivered the gala speech. In his introduction he greeted those present on behalf of the party and state bodies. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We could ask whether it makes sense to meet in this way and take part in a demonstration year after year. Yes, dear friends, this made sense and makes sense now. The unity of working people, their revolutionary struggle was and is the force which changed and changes the world.

We are aware of the significance of this unity even more deeply today when the future of mankind is at stake, when the question of war or peace is being decided. Let us say directly: We are increasingly worried that the government of one of the strongest powers of the world is falling prey to nuclear madness. The U.S. imperialist circles attack detente, are stepping up confrontation and want to dictate their will to the world. They claim hypocritically that they act thus in the interest of peace and against the so-called Soviet military threat. The nations of the world are exposing the gross lies of the U.S. administration and they see more and more specific examples in which it is the USSR which is a barrier against the aggressive plans of the militarists and a reliable support of mankind in the struggle to preserve peace.

We, comrades -- and I am sure that I am speaking on behalf of you all -- unanimously support with our minds and hearts, this humanistic, noble, peace-creating policy. We fully support the foreign policy of our party Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. Also today, on this festive day, we call with the USSR: We are with you, Comrade Brezhnev, in your tireless struggle for peace, for trust between nations. [applause] With this awareness, we send most cordial greetings to the Soviet people and their Leninist party with the wish for well deserved successes in their work in the implementation of the 26th Congress program.

Dear comrades, we have behind us a year of active work in fulfilling the targets set by the 16th congress. It was not an easy or a simple year. We had to implement our aims in demanding internal and worsened external conditions. Many working collectives displayed a lot of initiative, selflessness and non-traditional approaches. Thanks to that, thrift is improving, fuel and energy is being used more rationally, and exports have grown more than imports. In agriculture we are trying to cut the use of core fodder in livestock raising. We appreciate that the working people of Bratislava contribute to general progress with their work. We value the effort of workers and technicians from Slovnaft and Dimitrov enterprises, and of Meopta, Matador, Figaro and other enterprises, who have improved the quality and efficiency of their work. It is encouraging that industrial enterprises are overfulfilling the supply plan for the home market as well as for exports. We appreciate the fact that in contrast to the past, construction workers handed over more than 500 apartments in the first months of this year alone, and we hope that they do not slow down the speed of their work and improvement of its quality.

We express our thanks to all collectives which have fulfilled and are fulfilling their tasks conscientiously and to a high standard. To be honest, however, we have to say openly at the same time that if the main idea of the congress about the preservation of the high living standards and their further improvement is to be implemented, our results so far as regards the intensification of work are not good enough for this. In all spheres the percentage of the producers of the products of best quality ought to be considerably increased, innovation should be significantly speeded up and profitability should be improved. This requires that the plan tasks and shortfalls should be tackled with total conscientiousness and promptness. The findings of sciences and technology ought to be applied with courage and speed as a part of the struggle for the improvement of quality and efficiency.

Bratislava could and should lead this struggle. We value the fact that the will to act in a new way exists here. The creation of scientific-production associations manifests this will. This will certainly be significantly reflected in the small-scale chemical industry, in progressive welding equipment, in the better use of computers as well as in practical, attractive and popular furniture.

We expect that in the whole city the contribution of the producers of best quality products as well as the number of top quality products and the speed of innovation will multiply as a result of the initiative and endeavor of the communists. To achieve the necessary change in the fulfillment of the strategic line of the party, esteemed friends, we must significantly improve the managerial work in the spirit of the set of measures and further improve the activity and initiative of the working people. We want to improve responsibility and discipline everywhere and ensure that remuneration according to merit as a socialist principle is deepened. We demand that the leading workers deal with problems with more firmness and flexibility and that shortcomings are overcome more quickly.

Western reactionary circles are trying to dislocate this effort of ours by mounting hostile actions. Apart from being engaged in a feverish arms build-up, they are again blocking and by various prohibitions undermining economic partnership relations with the socialist countries. Once again they are striving to spread pessimism, this time by making us believe that socialism is incapable of embarking on the path of intensive development. Against this we voice our conviction that we shall implement the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and refute their prophecies. [applause]

We base our confidence on the strength and consciousness of the working class, on the conviction that it will lend its class resolve, workers' honor and revolutionary zeal to this struggle. We also base our conviction on the creative patriotism and activity of the broadest strata of working people, on the growing role and responsibility of national committees and trade union organizations. We base our realistic optimism on the advantages of socialism, which make it possible to exploit the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution. We build our conviction on the tested unity of our republic, its economy, on the fraternal unity and cooperation between the Czechs and Slovaks and other nationalities. We draw our strength from the fact that we are led by the experienced Communist party, which is tempered by struggle and work. Finally, our certainty springs from our belonging to the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, and it springs from deepening integration.

With this awareness we address ourselves to workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, women and youth: Let us give all our strength to the common cause, the further well-being of our socialist homeland and happy life in peace. [applause] [end recording]

Those were the main ideas from the speech by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered at the May Day rally in Bratislava.

TV Relays Parades

AU011451 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0558 GMT on 1 May begins a live relay via Intersvision of the May Day parade in Moscow's Red Square which ends at about 0655 GMT, when the live relay of the Prague parade opens with high-angle shots of the crowds on Letna plain, of the posters, flags and portraits they carry and of the Prague skyline. At about 0700 GMT, the camera pans the arriving leaders who are subsequently seen on the grandstand from left to right as follows: unidentified officials; Milos Jakes, Alois Indra; Lubomir Strougal; Gustav Husak; Antonin Kapek; Vasil Bilak; Josef Korcak; Josef Kempny; Karel Hoffmann; and a group of unidentified officials, among whom is Army General Martin Dzur. Pioneers are seen rushing to the leaders on the grandstand presenting red carnations to them. While the national anthems are played the camera pans members of the workers militia with dark purple flags and the leaders and standing crowd.

At about 0602 GMT Antonin Kapek opens the event and gives the floor to Gustav Husak. During the subsequent 14-minute Husak speech, the camera cuts in shots of Husak, other leaders and of the crowds and pans the people's militia and policemen forming a line in front of the crowd. The Internationale is played at about 0620 GMT and the camera pans saluting militiamen and Pioneers as well as the portraits of Klement Gottwald, Vladimir Lenin, Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx which will lead the parade. Next follows a group of men and women described by the announcer as meritorious workers and party, state, city and mass organization officials and, a large group of people's militiamen carrying dark purple banners. Many people are seen carrying umbrellas.

Next follows a large group of women from Prague-Zizkov dressed in yellow jackets and carrying colored scarves with which they form various patterns in front of the grandstand; athletes of various sports clubs; groups of SVAZARM [Union for Cooperation With the Army] members carrying sports equipment and model planes, with the camera intercutting shots of the leaders on the grandstand, mainly Strougal, Husak and Kapek smiling and waving at the marchers who are seen smiling back.

At about 0735 GMT the camera switches to the Kavci Hory television studio where a male and a female announcer are reading reports on May Day parades in other CSSR towns, as well as reports just received from plants which have prefulfilled their plans.

At about 0742 GMT the camera pans the May Day parade on Bratislava's (Vajnorska) Street where the marchers are seen parading and carrying posters indicating the enterprises and institutions to which they belong. While the camera focuses on the dais, an announcer notes that CPSL Central Committee First Secretary Jozef Lenart and government Chairman Peter Colotka are attending. Next follows filmed interviews with meritorious workers and another switch to the studio for more plan fulfillment reports. At about 0752 GMT the camera returns to the Prague parade. Suddenly the sound goes, an announcer apologizes for the technical difficulties and the camera switches to the Bratislava parade. After more production reports read at the studio, there are short film reports on the May Day parades in Kosice; Ostrava, where presumably a Soviet general is seen on the grandstand; Brno, where large groups of students of the Antonin Zapotocsky Military Academy are seen marching in the parade; and from Banska Bystrica, where dog trainers and their dogs are also seen among the marchers. After more production reports from the studio, an announcer points out that technical difficulties in Prague have been solved and the report from Letna plain continues with shots from various angles of the working people of Prague's eighth and seventh wards intercut with shots of Strougal, Husak and Kapek smiling at them from the grandstand. Next follow filmed interviews with an aircraft designer and a pilot and with a teacher and his students while the marchers are seen parading in the background carrying flags, streamers, paper flowers or white pigeons printed on blue cartons. At about 0900 GMT coverage resumes of the parades in Ostrava and Brno, where the marchers are also seen carrying umbrellas, and then returns to the Prague parade at about 0803 GMT with extensive shots of CSSR Radio and Television Service workers waving to the leaders on the grandstand who smile and wave back to them. After another switch to the parades in Banska Bystrica and Bratislava, where the parades are still in full swing, coverage resumes of Letna plain at about 0922 GMT where marchers are seen carrying the flags of socialist countries, including those of Poland and the GDR. A member of the Prague garrison and youth union officials are interviewed as well as a group of boys. At about 0932 GMT the camera switches to clips of the Usti Nad Labem May Day parade.

At about 0944 GMT Letna plain reappears on the screen and the students of Charles University, including black students, and other colleges are seen parading past the grandstand. One of their posters reads: "Technical Youth Is Not Afraid of Problems."

Next follows a large group of professional officers and noncommissioned officers, some carrying children on their shoulders, others carrying flags of Prague units and central offices. This group also includes women in military uniforms. The parade continues with a formation of people's militiamen chanting slogans and raising their fists and concludes with the march-past of several military brass bands. Kapek is seen clapping his hands in rhythm to the tunes of the music, followed by a shot of Husak heading for the exit. The relay ended at about 9043 GMT with shots of Prague's skyline.

STROUGAL SPEECH AT LABOR AWARDS CEREMONY

LD301726 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0815 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, at labor awards ceremony held at Prague Castle -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, esteemed comrades, dear friends and esteemed guests. We have gathered once again here in the ancient Prague Castle to celebrate creative deeds of liberated labor, labor which in the long history of mankind has been an ordeal, and on more than one occasion an intolerable burden for most people but which nevertheless is vainly sought by millions of people in the capitalist countries today, and which only our society can turn into a natural, joyful and creative activity, enriching and embellishing the life of man, so that it becomes his primary need and the purpose of his being. This is why we regard the relationship to labor, and in particular to work for society, as the basic criterion of the citizen's attitude to this republic and to socialism.

You who have come to Prague Castle today to receive the well-deserved appreciation of your outstanding working results, whether achieved in factories, fields, design offices or scientific institutions, or who have made a distinctive contribution to multiplying the fruits of our socialist culture and arts, are living proof of the creative force, drive and selflessness of the socialist person.

We could not wish anything more valuable than that your example should become an inspiration for more committed and conscientious work by others. This is because even the most able and efficient individual would not be able to do a great deal on his own unless his initiative and example find followers, unless they become the ownership of the collective, people who are bound together by one idea, the same interest and the same aim. Particularly for the young generation your example serves as a challenge to test its strength and try its readiness to apply its vigor and zeal for the cause, a new creative look at life and the problems it brings.

Allow me, comrades and esteemed friends to congratulate you sincerely on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and president of the CSSR Comrade Gustav Husak, and on behalf of the National Front Central Committee, the Central Trade Union Council, the federal government and the governments of both our republics, on the high honors you will be receiving today and to thank you from the bottom of my heart for everything you have done for our society and by which you have enriched it. [applause]

We really need such work and such attitudes. We know that no success falls into our laps without effort on our part. We have always had to work for it and to earn it by honest endeavor.

Today this is doubly applicable. We shall be able to master totally new and incomparably more complex tasks only if we succeed in using efficiently the manufacturing, scientific and technological potential we have created during the years of socialist construction and above all our most valuable asset, the experience, knowledge, skill and conscious initiative of our people.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party and president of the republic, again reminded us at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress that, and I quote, we must place the main emphasis on a more efficient utilization of all possibilities in order to bring about rapidly concrete and effective results in our economy and above all in the fulfillment of the national economic plan in the current year. The issue is for us to mobilize much more readily, flexibly and with a greater emphasis and consistency than hitherto all political, economic, social and moral resources and organizational reserves with the aim of rapidly raising the performance of the economy.

These words have an especially urgent ring because, despite some good results and positive tendencies, we have not yet succeeded in accomplishing our intentions everywhere as we would desire and as is feasible and necessary. It is totally obvious that the requirement of the 16th CPCZ Congress to speed up the transition of the national economy along the path of intensive development must be ensured with greater responsibility, greater emphasis and greater consistency.

We are striving to bring about a fundamental change in our economy which will facilitate talent but which also needs the optimal application and utilization of talent which does not tolerate rigidity of thinking and attitudes and which will and must destroy routine and ineffective stereotypes. We also know that this difficult process is full of difficulties because it means the declaration of a merciless struggle against every type of incompetence, indolence and unwillingness to alter things which have outlined their purpose and which are unsuitable to meet today's requirements.

Conflicts will also arise because the situation requires us to assess more strictly and justly the contribution of everyone of us to our common endeavor. This effort at raising substantially the performance of the whole of our society will constitute for some people a threat to their existing, relatively comfortable lives and this is why they look with mistrust at new changes which are so necessary or even impede them.

However, people who are able to want to work well, who are interested in seeing that things move forward better and more rapidly, who understand things, welcome this orientation. This is why we must and will support everyone who understands new conditions, who is capable of adopting a new approach to new problems and who suggests their progressive solution, who is not afraid to make decisions and accept reasonable risks.

From this viewpoint we welcome the standpoints adopted again on these issues by the recent all-trade union congress. This is not a small support; indeed one can say that it is decisive support.

By stressing their joint responsibility for a good administration at all places of work, the trade unionists have again confirmed unequivocally that they understand their role in the development of society and that they want to do everything possible to discharge this role as best as possible.

The constant endeavor for a more rapid and broader application of scientific and technological progress in all areas of our life must be at the center of our attention. We shall be creating conditions in which our production sphere will literally hunger for new technology and for the results of scientific progress, in which it demands them from the scientific and development base. Equally, however, we shall be increasing pressure to improve the efficiency of this base so that everyone who operates within it has an incentive in achieving optimal results from his work.

We value the work of our scientists and technicians and everything by which they have contributed to the all-round progress in our homeland and by which they have succeeded in making it famous in the world. We believe that they will acquit themselves fully also in the more demanding conditions and that they will fulfill the hopes and expectations our society has placed in them.

We value the fruits of the creative endeavor of all those who by the virtue of their pen, brush and chisel, in the dramatic arts or in concert halls have been enriching our lives by the beauty of an idea, world, tone or shape.

Comrades, esteemed friends: The beginning of May is linked permanently with the unforgettable moments of 1945 when in sunlit Prague full of spring flowers, we welcomed our liberators, the heroic fighters of the glorious Soviet army. Those historic events will remain for us a deep source of loyal friendship toward the nations of the first land of socialism. They have entered our subconsciousness, our blood and our hearts forever and indelibly. We guard their heritage as the most precious value, for it is from them that we write the date of the new life of our newly born homeland, the new pages of the history of its working people.

We are taking part in the shaping of a world in which this working man has become a master and manager who makes decisions affecting both his present and future. We have put deep roots in the soil of this country and we shall make a common endeavor to ensure that our homeland is even stronger and more beautiful and so that it is a peaceful, happy and real home.

You comrades and esteemed friends, who will shortly receive the gold stars of Heroes of Socialist Labor, the titles of National Artist, the Klement Gottwald state prizes and other highest state distinctions ranks amongst the most consistent fighters for these humane and hopeful perspectives. Allow me to thank you once again for your exemplary work. [applause]

Our acknowledgment goes also to those close to you, your families and naturally to your teachers and all those who contributed to your high professional standards as well as the labor collectives, whose support and help enabled you to achieve such outstanding results in industrial production, agriculture, sciences and technology, in the field of culture and arts. We wish you contentment in your personal and family lives and new successes in the work for the well-being and happiness of our people, for the further prosperity of our beautiful homeland, the CSSR. [applause]

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN -- The first agreement on mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak writers union and the Afghan writers union was signed on 23 April in Prague by Jan Kozák and (Asadollah Habib). [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 82 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- S. Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, and N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, discussed on 22 April in Moscow the further advance of economic cooperation between the two countries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 82 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- A delegation of the CSSR Ministry of General Engineering, led by Minister P. Bahyl, is discussing in Warsaw CSSR-Polish economic and scientific-technical cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 82 p 7 AU]

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN MAY DAY ACTIVITIES

LD011135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0733 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- The great demonstration of Berliners on the international working class' day of struggle started, in accord with tradition, with the ninth toll from the bell tower of the red town hall. In the festively decorated Karl Marx Allee collectives from Berlin combines and enterprises and from scientific, educational and cultural institutions opened the festive procession with slogans on further realizing the 10th SED party congress resolutions.

There was rapturous applause and cheers for the party of the working class and its Central Committee as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership appeared on the platform and the national anthem was played.

Tisch Addresses Demonstration

DW010925 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0701 GMT 1 May 82

[Address by Harry Tisch, FDGB chairman and member of the SED Central Committee at Karl Marx Allee in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Dear friends and comrades, dear foreign guests:

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee and the National Council of the National Front, I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of May Day 1982. [applause]

On the militant day of the international workers class, the working people are demonstrating throughout the world for social security, social progress and peace. The working people of the GDR, in firm unity between the party and the people, are continuing along the course of the 10th SED Congress. Under the reliable leadership of the party of the workers class, we have made great achievements in building socialism and implementing the main task -- the unity of economic and social policy. The results of diligent work are strengthening socialism to the benefit of the individual and his family. This is the inexhaustible source of strength for our dynamic social development. Together we are making efforts to continue on our good way toward social security and welfare.

The readiness of the working people to further increase the economic strength of our republic is great. This is convincingly expressed in the new concepts and initiatives of socialist competition. Based on what has been achieved, the experience of the best people and the working people's great striving for effectiveness, the combines and plants intend to over-fulfill the economic plan by the equivalent of the output of at least 2 additional work days. I want to express my cordial thanks for this in advance. [applause]

I am convinced that this task will be fulfilled and mastered. Among these combines and plants are such big Berlin enterprises as the electroprojects and installation construction combine and the Fortschritt men's clothing factory. They are striving to supply more products to the people and for the development of the national economy and for export. The political motive of this striving has been expressed in the central competition slogan: High Efficiency Increase Through Increased Labor Productivity, Effectiveness and Quality -- Everything for the Benefit of the People and for Peace!

Dear friends and comrades, what can be achieved by the working people in a socialist social system has been demonstrated by the growth of our capital. Berlin is flourishing and prospering as the political, economic and scientific-cultural capital of our country, and does credit to its name as a city of peace. Every year our city shows an increasingly beautiful face to Berliners and to millions of domestic and foreign visitors.

What applies to our capital also applies to the entire republic. Diligent hands are at work everywhere to the benefit of our socialist fatherland. To the work collectives in the cities and in the country, to the employees, the intelligentsia, the members of the National People's Army and the other [word indistinct] the youth, the veterans and all citizens of our country thanks and appreciation for their great achievements. [applause]

Dear friends, at the 10th FDGB Congress the delegates committed themselves in the name of more than 9 million GDR trade union members to fight with increased strength for the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions. What serves the benefit of the people and the safeguarding of peace is the best representation of trade union interests. All trade union members have the following conviction in common: We will meet the aggravated political and economic challenges of our time with increasingly better work results. The guarantor for this is our combat-tested Marxist-Leninist party, our worker-peasant power. By persistently implementing the economic strategy, we take an active part in increasing our country's economic strength. The matters we are facing are not easy to master, but we are well prepared and we rely on the rich and creative forces of our people.

Dear comrades and colleagues, on May Day 1982 we stress that the further all-round strengthening and invigoration of the socialist GDR is a decisive factor in the international class struggle. The most aggressive forces of imperialism, with their adventurous confrontation and high armament course, want to bring the world to the brink of war. We will not allow everything which has been made by productive work and which has been created by diligent hands -- everything that makes life worth living, all the wishes, hopes and plans for the future -- to be destroyed in a nuclear inferno. Therefore, an end must be made to the imperialist armament mania! [applause]

We support arms limitation and disarmament, a far-reaching ban on nuclear weapons and mass destruction means, negotiations and detente, and peaceful cooperation among all peoples. There is nothing more important than protecting the lives of this and future generations. In accordance with its Leninist peace policy, the Soviet Union has developed a new initiative for checking the arms race and for improving the international situation through its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made suggestions to ensure the peaceful life of mankind at present and in the future. Thanks to the power of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, we can celebrate May Day 1982 in the longest period of peace in this century. On the international militant day and the holiday of all working people, our special greetings go therefore to the peoples of the Soviet Union and their communist party, the vanguard in the fight for peace and progress in the world. [applause]

Dear friends, at today's May Day demonstration we convey our fraternal solidarity greetings to all peace-loving people in the world. [applause] In the spirit of international socialism, we greet all fighters for national and social liberation. [applause] We again stress that our people want peace for themselves and for all people. The people on all continents can rest assured that the GDR will always be their loyal ally in the fight for peace, democracy and social progress. [applause]

Forward to new successes in the fight for peace and socialism! Long live the international workers class! Long live May Day 1982! [prolonged applause]

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE BY DANISH PAPER

LD012048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 1 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave an interview to LAND OG FOLK which the paper published on Saturday. The text of the interview is as follows:

Question: There have been attempts for some time to reverse the policy of detente and to replace it with confrontation and an arms drive policy. What do you see as the causes of this dangerous tendency?

Answer: Important circles of imperialism clearly expected something quite different from detente, which they pursued reluctantly, than what it actually brought.

On the path to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems much was achieved during the seventies which served the interests of securing peace and international cooperation. Those who most want to see the world in a state of tension, of latent and open conflict, in danger of new wars, because they believe that they can fulfill their aims of expanding their sphere of power, of taking control of the sources of raw materials, expanding their influence, found that their possibility of action was curtailed; they cannot come to terms with this.

In their policy of confrontation and the arms drive the most aggressive circles of NATO, especially the United States, do not hide their intention of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community. They want to change the international balance of power as it emerged after World War II and in postwar development to the detriment of socialism, the forces of peace, national independence and social progress. Of course this is an illusion, but it leads to shows of force and adventurism. This is the cause of serious danger to the peoples.

All these things are the real causes of the noticeable escalation of the international situation. This did not arise overnight. Proof of this is NATO's long-term rearmament program which was approved in May 1978 at the Washington meeting of the council -- which incidentally was simultaneously with the first UN special conference on disarmament questions. In December 1979 NATO adopted its unfortunate [position] in Brussels on the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, but which the western part of our continent is to be turned into a nuclear silo.

Although the United States had signed the SALT II agreement in Vienna, it did not ratify it. Despite massive international protest it decided in August 1981 on the production of the neutron weapon. I could quote several more examples.

History teaches us that capitalism has looked for a way out of its crisis through war more than once. To recall this is not untropical in the face of the crisis development in the capitalist world today with mass unemployment, inflation and social dismantlement. This is all the more true as rearmament is being driven up to enormous heights there. Reality has long disproved the idea the rearmament creates jobs.

The threat to Europe and even to mankind stems from the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms drive. What a nuclear war as a result of such a policy would produce in terms of devastation and suffering is something that the Danish people, too, after the experiences of the Hitler war, should understand only too well.

Question: How will the GDR counteract the increased tension in the international situation? What initiatives are planned by the GDR?

Answer: The GDR regards the securing of peace as the most important thing. A third and nuclear world war, as it is being prepared by the Pentagon and the other NATO staffs, must not be allowed to take place.

This approach characterizes the main aims which our socialist state, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other allies of the Warsaw Treaty, is working for consistently and through constructive steps. They determine our total actions in the area of foreign policy, and to this end we are using all the possibilities which emerge from the participation, based on equal rights, of the GDR in international life.

Today the struggle for peace is to a decisive degree a struggle for a stop to the arms race and for disarmament. For this reason we are above all at pains to contribute to concrete measures on the path of limitation and reduction of arms in accordance with the principle of parity and equal security. Such measures would be a significant step toward defusing and stabilizing the international situation.

We regard especially as particularly necessary and useful, in the current situation in the world, a continuation of the political East-West dialogue and an activation of the negotiations which are in progress or which have been interrupted or blocked by the United States. The GDR is employing its bilateral contacts with this in view. Also to this end the delegations of our country in the organs of the United Nations and other negotiating bodies are working for disarmament and a strengthening of international security. We give great weight to positive results from the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on reductions of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, for which our Soviet friends are working persistently. The GDR favors first of all freezing nuclear arms on our continent quantitatively and qualitatively. Based on this, a drastic reduction of all medium-range weapons could be agreed on. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has, as is known, put forward constructive and wide-ranging proposals on this, which we support in their entirety.

At the Vienna talks the socialist participants, among them the GDR, recently put forward a draft of an initial agreement on reductions. It offers good preconditions finally, after more than 9 years of long and tiring negotiations, for arriving at results which stop the trend initiated by NATO toward strengthening forces and arms in central Europe and to achieve disarmament.

Soon the second special UN session on disarmament will take place. This is a significant forum, at which the will of the peoples for peace must take precedence. Together with our allies we are endeavoring to bring questions of nuclear disarmament into the foreground.

We very much regret that up to now, because of the obstruction of the United States and certain NATO states, it has not been possible to bring the Madrid meeting to a successful conclusion. Yet the opponents of security and international cooperation could not implement their plans to have the meeting terminated without any outcome.

The GDR is a staunch proponent of the course of peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders. With not a few realistic politicians in the West we share the view that there is no alternative to this course. Those who practise the nuclear first strike in their sandpits and are intoxicated by the false notion that they could win a nuclear world war must be firmly put in their place.

The peace policy is in accordance with the very essence of the socialist state, in which all is done for the good of the people. It is a matter of particular responsibility for us, not least because two horrible world wars emanated from German soil.

Question: Recently peace movements have been growing in many countries especially in Europe and the United States. Against the background of the escalation of the international situation, what significance do you attribute to these popular movements? Is there also a peace movement in the GDR, and how does it work?

Answer: Indeed there has never before existed a peace movement of such size, with the participation of such diverse political and social forces. Representatives of all classes are fighting in its ranks: Marxists, members of all the world religions, trade unionists, representatives of the intelligentsia, mayors, parliamentarians, women and men, veterans, young people. The peace movement has become a factor of world politics today.

While certain circles want to create the illusion for demagogic purposes that the arms threat emanates equally from East and West, people recognize increasingly the true cause of the danger. They decisively oppose the Brussels missile decision, the construction of silos and the expansion of other NATO military bases in Europe. They condemn the confrontation course with which the United States is in the process of destroying everything which has resulted from detente.

On the one hand there is the constructive proposals and the patient willingness to negotiate of the socialist countries, their calm and continuously new initiatives for securing peace, while on the other hand there is NATO's rigid rejection of these proposals and a further escalation of the features of two opposing lines in world politics. Growing numbers of people are drawing clear conclusions for their own actions from this. They are not prepared to accustom themselves to the danger of war called forth by imperialism because they are not prepared to let themselves be thrown into a nuclear inferno.

Since its foundation in 1949 the GDR has been a true ally in the fight for peace, and it will remain so. We have always taken a sympathetic attitude to the worldwide peace movement and have worked actively in its ranks. In the interest of preventing a nuclear global inferno we will continue to work with everyone who honestly wants peace.

The citizens of the GDR are united in striving for peace. In the political programs of all the parties and mass organizations the securing of peace occupies first place. The GDR Peace Council is made up of workers, cooperative peasants, intellectuals, artisans, tradesmen and religious office-holders. It does valuable work. Members of different church groups are actively engaged from Christian conviction in the broad and united GDR peace movement.

If peace is state doctrine and policy, as it is with us, then this also explains why the citizens are firmly united with their state and its policies. It explains why they undertake great work for the well-being of the socialist fatherland. For they know that by this means it can do justice all the more to its responsibility to secure peace.

Question: In Denmark the idea of creating a nuclear free zone in northern Europe is gaining more and more support in spite of opposition by the NATO politicians. How does the GDR judge these efforts, and is the GDR prepared also to support a nuclear free zone in central Europe?

Answer: Just like its alliance partners in the Warsaw Treaty the GDR is prepared to negotiate the limitation and reduction of all kinds of weaponry and to conclude relevant agreements while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security. Of course this also applies to the formation of nuclear-free zones, whether they be in North Europe, in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean or in other regions. Moreover, the USSR's proposal for a true zero solution is in line with this, that is, the removal of all medium, and short-range nuclear weapons in Europe, right down to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

One must, however, take account of the political realities and one cannot take the second step before the first. Thus the Soviet proposal of an immediate moratorium is based on the logical idea that one must first of all stop the arms spiral, in order to then arrive at the gradual reduction of arms.

As is known, the socialist countries back in the fifties suggested creating nuclear-free zones in order to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Western powers, above all the United States, took a negative attitude to this and set unacceptable conditions.

Now the chances of creating nuclear-free zones quite clearly vary. In my view there exist certain necessary conditions for a nuclear-free zone in North Europe, since there are no nuclear weapons there yet. The Soviet Union has made known that it is prepared to discuss also some measures which would have to be implemented on Soviet territory in the creation of a North European nuclear-free zone.

In central Europe one must consider the fact the FRG is today already the state most heavily armed with nuclear weapons. This nuclear weapon potential is to be extensively increased in accordance with the NATO Brussels missile decision with qualitatively new offensive weapons with strategic effect. As long as it is only the GDR and its allies which support such a zone, while the NATO side firmly rejects even the thought of it, the conditions for its existence do not yet exist. You may be certain, however, that the GDR and its allies remain supporters in principle of nuclear-free zones. It will depend not least on the struggle of peace-loving forces whether this important progressive step is taken.

SEA LAW DELEGATE COMMENTS ON CONVENTION VOTE

LD021130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0921 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] UN/New York -- The 11th session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference on Friday adopted the international convention on the Law of the Sea. One-hundred-and-thirty states voted for the treaty and four, among them the United States and Israel, voted against. Seventeen states, among them the GDR and the USSR, abstained, as did a number of West European states, among them the FRG and Great Britain.

The head of the GDR delegation, Dr Guenter Goerner, said that the documents, on which the vote was taken as a package, contained a resolution on advance investments for future sea mining which gives the Western industrial states one-sided advantages. If there had been a separate vote the GDR would have voted against the discriminating resolution, but for the convention, its appendices and the other resolutions.

The head of the GDR delegation stressed that the convention would help strengthen peace, security, cooperation and peaceful relations between all states. It is proof of the possibility, in spite of a complicated international situation, of reaching agreements on complex and urgent questions of vital interest for all states.

The final formulation of the convention is to be ratified at a final discussion by the conference in September, and its signing left open until the end of the year in Caracas (Venezuela). Ratification by at least 60 states is necessary before the convention can come into force.

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY SPEECHES, PARADES

Kadar Speaks in Angyalfold

LD010352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] It is a tradition going back many years that Janos Kadar spends the day before May Day in Angyalfold. Today's program began at the party committee where Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, Gabor Deak, first secretary of the district party committee, and Jozsef Bozsik, the chairman of the district council, greeted the guest. Janos Kadar was given a briefing on the events in the district since his last visit. He was told that 1,392 dwellings had been built in the district last year, that new creches and nurseries had been started and that the standard of living of the inhabitants had improved.

Janos Kadar visited the Hungarian ship and crane factory this afternoon. The workers held a meeting here on the occasion of May Day. We shall now summarize Janos Kadar's speech delivered at this meeting.

[Begin Kadar recording] In a certain sense it has become customary that just before May Day, that great day of the working class, however difficult it may be to organize it, I come to Angyalfold for at least a brief visit; to Angyalfold, to which I am bound by old friendships and traditions because, when I was a young worker -- believe it or not, I was also a member of the youth federation -- even then I worked in Angyalfold, and occasionally I found myself back here, as you know. I also worked here as district secretary, besides which I had the honor of being a deputy here, in the Angyalfold District, which is an honor for me and which also involves a certain obligation. I am always glad to come here, and this is how it is today as well. I am glad that I can be here and meet you; although I hear about your work and life and am aware of your work and life, in line with my responsibility, even when we do not meet.

As was pointed out -- I suppose not as praise -- 20 years have passed since I visited this unit of the factory, the crane section. This is true. At that time the factory was still independent; in the meantime the two factories merged. I think this was necessary, sensible and useful. I congratulate sincerely and with all my heart the leadership and every worker in the factory on once again winning the title "outstanding enterprise." As I know the histories of the factory and the workshop, separately and together, this was not always so; there were more difficult periods as well, and I am pleased, together with you, and I am proud that your situation is as it is now. [end recording]

Speaking about foreign political issues, Janos Kadar dealt first and foremost with two visits, Jaruzelski's visit to Budapest and the working trip to Bonn.

[Begin recording] We met our Polish friend, Comrade Jaruzelski, for one day, but we did enough work for at least two days, and now I have visited the FRG.

Well, I have been authorized by Comrade Jaruzelski and his delegation, and I now avail myself of this opportunity to convey their greetings and best wishes to you. I would like to say right away that they are realistic and serious people. Admittedly, their commander wears a uniform; a situation has arisen which makes this necessary. The measure which they introduced on 13 December last year, the declaration of the state of emergency, we received with understanding, but one must be aware that these are people who think in a socialist way, whether they wear civilian clothes or uniforms. They told us that they work, that we can count on them, that they want to do their duty, and -- I can tell you only about the basic program here at present -- that they do not want to revive or permit the mistakes which the leadership committed before the crisis and do not wish to see once again the conditions which existed before the proclamation of the state of emergency, because that was anarchy.

They created the elementary conditions for finding a socialist solution to the real and not easy problems of their society. They are working on this; they have plans. The leaders there are decisive and decent people.

Now, this visit to the FRG was of a different nature. That country is an important trading partner of ours, a significant one, and in a certain sense it is even a political partner of ours on the level of state politics. I was the guest of the chancellor -- in Hungarian terminology this means that I was the guest of the premier -- but I met people of the most diverse political shades, and this was quite proper. I met representatives of the opposition parties -- naturally, also our communist comrades -- and we discussed all the issues.

What do I want to say about my impressions? These people believe in fruitful cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG. The most important area of this cooperation is in economic relations. Both sides cooperate on matters which are equally in the interests of both. [end recording]

In the conclusion of his speech, Janos Kadar returned to domestic affairs.

[Begin recording] We pursue a policy of frankness, dear comrades. We do not paint reality to appear better than it is. We are facing a difficult period of development and must work with an eye on international circumstances. Half of our economic work depends on international trade, and we are meeting difficulties everywhere. We must work in such circumstances. We must often make decisions that we do not like, because, believe me, every decent person -- and even the rest -- prefers to do something which will bring forth applause rather than something which people do not like very much. Is this not so? I often say, if it is a question of a wage increase, I will go there alone, I will announce it to 10,000 people, I will not be afraid. When other prices are raised, then one needs a little help and understanding.

But what is it that I am trying to say? What is involved here is the necessity exerted by circumstances, and if someone can better distribute what we produce, let him come and distribute it himself. In difficult circumstances, when international prices have developed as they have -- and this is something that you must understand -- I have no fear in stating with full responsibility that those who today manage the country's affairs, let them be the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers or the Presidential Council, work decently, conscientiously. They do not want to cheat anyone; we speak frankly, and we are seeking the best possible solution. Nonetheless, let me tell you, you can live and work in relative security and calm; well, at the level which we have managed to attain, this is our program at present, we cannot undertake a more ambitious program now; we want to observe this decently and honorably and are keeping to it for the moment -- help us so that we can maintain it in the future as well.

I visited a strange place on New Year's Eve; well, the working hours were up and afterwards I am a free man as well. I went to the Vidam Theatre, because it shows political satires, it is close to the newspapers and I was curious to see what the devil they were showing on political subjects. I was quite surprised. These were actors, people belonging to the Vidam Theatre; at the end they offered me a drink, well, it was New Year's Eve. They wished me a happy new year and their spokesman said to me: Look here, you just make sure about one thing, that there should be peace, the rest we undertake to do ourselves, he told me and he said it sincerely, from his heart. Well, comrades, if you can identify with their words, we shall also endeavor to do our duty and you should also do your duty because it is only together that we can get by and solve what must be solved.

It is with these few words that I want to greet you on the occasion of May Day; I wish you a happy celebration on this great day of the working class and I wish you all good health and success afterwards, in everyday work, which has a great rank now, because we are now not only celebrating but we must work as well. Thank you for your attention. [applause] [end recording]

Interviewed on Impressions

LD011518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0855 GMT 1 May 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at the Budapest May Day parade -- live]

[Text] [Question] Good day, Comrade Kadar. I have been honored with the task of greeting you with affection and esteem on behalf of the listeners and viewers of Hungarian Radio and Television on this May Day. I think that I am expressing the feeling and opinion of us all when I say that we are glad, even after such an eventful week, that you celebrate with us here in Budapest in such a good mood. Allow me, in accordance with the traditions, to ask you to share with us your feelings and your thoughts.

[Answer] Well, I have taken part in many May Days. For the older people the first free May Day after the liberation is very memorable, as it is for me. This, today's May Day procession of Budapest workers, is enthusiastic, cheerful, in spite of the cold wind. It is warm, optimistic, self-respecting and internationalistic, uplifting and strength-giving, for every participant and also for myself. This procession, as everyone can feel, is of an internationalistic, international character, not only in its slogans but perhaps also in its participants. I have already noticed a significant group of Cubans working in Hungary, Poles and other of our international brothers and friends. I am very pleased with the confident, good mood which I see here. We are living through a time when we have to work in unity, by the joining of forces, and purposefully and satisfactorily in the interest of solving successfully our domestic tasks of construction. The year has set off to a good start. I trust that it will continue in the same way.

At the same time, the participants of this procession, as it were, necessarily, also think of the world, of the international conditions, where in recent times the situation has, indeed, somewhat intensified. It goes without saying that this concerns our own people, too. Even so, even in this regard, even with regard to the international situation, we must have trust, and do have trust; we feel, on a world scale, the strength which is without any doubt in the majority compared to those who keep blowing the winds of cold war. The Soviet people, the socialist countries are the supporters of peace. Brezhnev, our respected and highly esteemed friend, is known even on the other side as the man of peace.

The above-mentioned busy program meant for me that toward the end of April, in the course of one week, I was the participant in three important international acts. In Budapest we were able to welcome the Polish party and government delegation led by Comrade Jaruzelski; I met and talked with the delegation of the French Socialist Party, led by First Secretary Jospin, here in Budapest; and then, immediately afterwards, I went to Bonn to meet and exchange views with Chancellor Schmidt and other political constituents of the FRG, and naturally, also with the leader of the German communists, about issues of bilateral cooperation and about what should be done in the interest of the peoples of Europe, of our peoples, and the peoples of the world, according to our possibilities, in the interest of international detente and of the defense of peace. I refer to these meetings because within 1 week I was fortunate to talk with people of different party stands, different nationalities, and what is more, of different world outlooks, and I found with all of them that they are on the side of peace and on the side of useful, mutually advantageous cooperation of peoples, and are also willing to act in its interest.

Thinking of all this, I myself also think that we have to fulfill our duty; we have to carry out our work at home and also on the international level; we have to work steadfastly and patiently, and then we may look with confidence and hope to the future.

Taking this opportunity, I greet the workers, listeners and viewers of radio and television, and by this channel, all the participants of this procession, the outstanding workers, and also everyone who was here, young ones, old, middle-aged, and the workers, cooperative peasantry, employers, intellectuals, our entire working people. I wish them all unity, strength, health, good work and success.

[Question] We thank you for your words of greeting, Comrade Kadar, and allow me, on behalf of us all, to wish you good rest and good health.

[Answer] All the best to you, too.

Csehak Greets People

LD301846 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 30 Apr (MTI) -- "In Hungary it is a people faring on a safe road and filled with creative spirit that greet May Day in Hungary," said Judit Csehak, secretary of the central council of Hungarian trade unions, who made a festive address on the radio and television on Friday, greeting the country's workers on behalf of the HSWP CC, the government and the trade unions. The decades have shown that the Hungarian people never failed to understand and support a sincere and realistic policy. One can base the future plans on this policy, and on this understanding, even in the present harder times when the number one goal is to protect the attained conditions of living and gather strength to a faster future development. The Hungarian people more profoundly understand that they have to work harder and more efficiently everywhere in order to attain the objectives. The existing tensions can be relaxed with the honest work of the individual, with the unity of the party and the people and with the expansion of democratism.

"That our country should prosper and our democratic relations develop are not only our interest. To promote our progress is a genuinely patriotic and internationalist deed. Thus we can give an argument, belief and example to those who see their future in socialism" said Judit Csehak.

Turning to international questions, she pointed out that the extremist leading circles of imperialism are seeking military supremacy and trying to push mankind into a new cold war, are threatening it with a nuclear catastrophe, raise obstacles to detente, replace the principle and practice of peaceful coexistence with political blackmail and are out to hamper the development of the socialist countries with hostile moves. The progressive forces of the world stand up against such policies and as was voiced at the Havana congress of the WFTU, Judit Csehak quoted, they want a world without fears from war, a world where one can live and work in peace. This is why they value highly the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and trust that together with the socialist countries they will be able to prevent a new world war and halt armament.

"The efforts of the Hungarian People's Republic point towards the same end. Our people can create a socialist future in peace only. We are solid members of the fraternal community of the socialist countries and reliable partners of each nation with which we can further develop our relations on the base of reciprocity. We are convinced that the danger can be reduced and war avoided," stressed Judit Csehak.

Sarlos Addresses Rally

LD012336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF National Council, made a speech this morning at a May Day rally in Kecskemet.

The inhabitants of Kecskemet were greeted by music this morning. In the lovely weather they soon gathered at the scene of the rally, the railway park. Tens of thousands arrived to celebrate May Day. The festive occasion, which began at 1000, was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council. In his festive speech he said, among other things, the following:

[Begin recording] The peoples of the world have countless reasons to hold celebrations; historical reasons, political views, religious convictions make it possible to declare a certain day a holiday. However, among these holidays there are very few which are celebrated in every part of the world, and for the same reason. We celebrate among these first and foremost May Day, the festival of labor. We endeavor to ensure that the activities, policies of the government and of the MSZMP should be understood by Hungarian citizens in the economic, cultural and social spheres alike -- I stress; for citizens living in Hungary, irrespective of the political beliefs of individuals, their worldviews, age, occupational qualifications or social position. We want to work together and for each other, we want to build socialism in this country together and for each other. In order to achieve this, it is necessary that there should not be impenetrable barriers between the various strata of society, that the intellectual should be able to talk with the semiskilled worker, the worker with the peasant, the employee with the official, the storekeeper with the managers in agriculture, that they should have shared problems and worries and mutual interests. It is not easy to achieve this, because there are 10.7 million people in this country and every one of us is different, yet I think this is how it should be. [end recording]

TV Relays Parades

AU011941 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 0555 GMT on 1 May begins a live relay via Intervention of the May Day parade in Moscow's Red Square which ends at about 0655 GMT and is followed by short animated films for children. At about 0750 GMT an unidentified announcer appears on the screen while in the background Dozsa Gyorgy Street and the grandstand, the main points in the May Day parade, are shown. At about 0755 GMT the camera switches to a reporter in front of a grandstand in Győr where people carry umbrellas, and to Cegléd where a glade in a forest is shown lined by stalls with a wooden platform at the far end. The place is filled with crowds, and products of the area such as vegetables, sausages are exhibited.

At about 0800 GMT pioneers are shown rushing to the grandstand on Dozsa Street presenting flowers to the leaders there with Janos Kadar in the center, Pali Losonczy on his right and Gyorgy Lazar on his left side. Kadar is seen talking to the children and kissing them. The camera then pans a line of army buglers who seem to be opening the parade, which begins with athletes carrying Hungarian flags. Next follow groups carrying red banners and posters with the inscriptions "Long Live the MSZMP" while chant leaders chant slogans and the crowds respond. The camera then pans trucks bearing the names of enterprises and institutions as well as slogans on the sides followed by plant workers.

The camera subsequently switches to Gyor where the clock shows 1015 local time and a tv reporter interviews Gyor city officials about the recently completed Gyor theater, and to Cegled where a gardening expert is interviewed on the protection of fruit trees against frost and a ceramics artisan on his work and plans. At about 0825 GMT follow more high-angle shots of the crowds parading on Dozsa Gyorgy Street in front of the grandstand, and about 0827 GMT a tv official appears on the screen in the company of two men and two women and engages them in a conversation about what they did on May Day 25 years ago. One couple has worked for the Hungarian TV service for 25 years and describes their experiences. The camera then pans the crowds on an unidentified Budapest street and a reporter starts a conversation with a family watching events from their apartment. Next follow interviews with Budapest workers in front of the grandstand, interviews with a couple in Gyor where the husband truckdriver, through industry and studies became an engineer and plant manager; with an actor in Budapest; and with two physicians of the local hospital in Cegled; the camera then returns to the crowds parading in nine columns on Dozsa Street in front of the grandstand, and balloons are seen being released. After an interview with a Budapest surgeon there is a 5-minute interview with Janos Kadar in front of two microphones, more shots of the marchers in Budapest and an interview with an interior designer and a welder in Gyor who designed and built a monument there. The announcer points out that thus far some 100,000 marchers have passed by the grandstand. Next follow more shots of trucks with plant names and their workers marching behind them, interviews with a group of boys, in sports suits seated in an open car, about their plans. The camera then returns to the tv studio where the tv worker asks the group of four about their work for the Hungarian TV service. Next follows a filmed interview with a Cuban girl who is a graduate student in geography working on her doctoral thesis and now working for the Budapest geography museum, about her work and plans.

The camera switches to Cegled where folk dances are shown, and officials of a plant that makes power drills and attachments are interviewed about the quality of their tools which, as a reporter shows, can even be thrown on a ground without breaking. A pensioned history teacher is interviewed about his hobbies and displays an ancient writing tackle.

Next follows a filmed interview with a Hungarian speaking with a manager of the Soviet culture house in Budapest about his impressions of the parade, and the camera pans the Hungarian TV service's new mobile transmission truck of which it is so proud, as the announcer repeatedly notes, and more trucks of plants and plant crews.

Subsequently the camera intercuts short reports on the parade in Sofia, where Todor Zhivkov is shown on the dais, of Prague and of Bratislava and returns to the Budapest parade at about 0845 GMT. Next follows filmed interviews with Lebanese state secretary for food industry (Joseph Haddad) and with (Ramideom), a female trade union official from Adagascar currently visiting Hungary with a delegation for a 1-week seminar.

The camera switches to Gyor where groups of children are seen dancing folk dances in the rain and a leading official of the railroad car plant is interviewed about plant operations, sales and future plans, as well as a group of wine tasters who are shown at work.

While the camera pans groups of marchers on Budapest's Dozsa Gyorgy Street, the announcer notes that thus far some 200,000 people have participated in the parade and groups of the Hungarian National Defense Association are seen preparing for their parts in the parade. An athlete in white carrying a white banner with the olympic rings is followed by groups of sportsmen carrying Hungarian state flags, cars pulling glider planes, a group of hanggliders, athletes carrying four open parachutes, groups of motorcycle riders, groups of athletes carrying red banners.

Various exercises performed by vast groups of athletes in front of the grandstand are shown including exercises with six-colored cubes recalling Rubik's Cube, as the announcer notes, a red star and the caption "Long Live the Party" are formed, and balloons are released.

Subsequently three leading engineers of the Budapest incinerating plant which went into operation yesterday are interviewed about their work and plans.

The live relay continues with shots of a cook preparing a big kettle full of chicken goulash at Cegled, shots of a band in Gyor performing on percussion instruments and with short film reports on May Day parades in Warsaw and Berlin. The official in the studio recalls that tomorrow is Mother's Day, since one of the two female staff workers in the group of four has a little daughter, and the live relay ends at about 1024 GMT with shots of the empty Dozsa Gyorg street where cleaning trucks are seen in operation.

EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD302052 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 30 Apr (MTI) -- Boleslaw Faron, minister of education of Poland, left Hungary on Friday. During his stay he carried on talks with the Hungarian Cultural Minister Imre Pozsgay about question of public education and Hungarian-Polish educational relations. The two ministers signed an inter-ministry agreement about further development of the cooperation. Boleslaw Faron visited the national education technical centre, the Zanka Pioneer city, the handicapped children's teachers' training college and other educational institutions. He was seen by Mihaly Kornidesz, department head in the HSWP CC.

OVARI CONFERS WITH JORDANIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD302202 Budapest MTI in English 0640 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI) -- Fajek Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Hungary on April 26-29 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, had talks with Fajek Warrad.

The discussions marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere and by the spirit of full identity of views, covered the international situation, primarily the critical developments in the Middle East. The talks also embraced timely issues of the international communist and working class movement and inter-party relations. The sides emphasized that in the present world situation their parties attribute particular significance to the joint stand of every progressive and peace-loving force in the struggle for thwarting the danger of war, stopping the armament race and for consolidating international security.

They condemned the expansionist policy of the Israeli leadership supported by extremist reactionaries. They also decried Israel's continuous provocations against the neighbouring Arab countries. The representatives of the Hungarian and Jordanian parties expressed their solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization for their legitimate rights, and for a comprehensive and lasting solution of the crisis.

They reiterated their determination to further develop internationalist cooperation between their parties.

The Jordanian party leader left Budapest on Thursday.

SOLIDARITY BROADCAST, MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

30 April Broadcast

NC302039 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (AFP) -- A huge police operation went underway here tonight with the apparent aim of tracking down a clandestine radio station of the Solidarity union after it went on the air at 21 hours (1900 GMT). It was the second broadcast by the suspended labor union. It had emitted a first time for 8 minutes last April 8.

That broadcast could be heard without difficulty. Tonight's as monitored from the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE office in central Warsaw was clear for only about five minutes, when the voice suddenly was covered by what appeared to be jamming. The opening line was that radio Solidarity would come on the air next on May 3, and thereafter every Sunday.

At that very moment, trucks with goniometric tracking equipment were observed racing from a point in the northwest of the city in the direction of the Warsaw court house, other vehicles joining in the operation, their sirens howling.

Within minutes, as a helicopter was overflying the district, the whole area was being cordoned off by police, soldiers and armed civilians. They checked the identity documents of people passing by, stopped buses and trams and asked drivers to open the trunks (boots) of their cars.

In the course of the audible first five minutes, it was announced that the man responsible for the radio station was Zbigniew Romaszewski, a member of the Presidium of Mazowsze, Solidarity's Warsaw branch.

Mr Romaszewski himself then took the microphone, to declare that the members of "the resistance against the arbitrary rule under the state of siege" were seeking no vengeance. "We want," the union official continued, "national entente, but an entente that would not be a capitulation of society before the authorities."

Referring to May Day, Mr Romaszewski declared that "the red flags carried tomorrow in the parades are stained with the blood of the workers of Poznan and the (Baltic) coastland, of all those who fell in the war started by the authorities against their own people."

When Mr Romaszewski was succeeded on the air by Zbigniew Bujak, the president of Mazowsze and one of four top Solidarity leaders who escaped arrest last December and has been living underground ever since, the sound became inaudible.

Call To Attend Mass

NC301455 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (AFP) -- A series of church masses called by the outlawed Solidarity trade union will be held in Warsaw's biggest churches tomorrow (May 1) to mark international labour day, trade union circles reported here.

Leaflets signed by Solidarity and calling on the population to attend mass tomorrow at 10.00 local time (0900 GMT) have been distributed throughout the capital.

The hour scheduled for the Solidarity-sponsored religious services coincides with that set down by the authorities for the official May Day march. The trade union masses will be dedicated to Saint Joseph the Worker with prayers for "freedom, bread, (social) peace and legitimate human rights," the Solidarity leaflet says.

Pro-Solidarity Demonstrations

NC011735 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May (AFP) -- The official May Day celebration here today was eclipsed by a massive anti-government counter-rally of some 100,000 supporters of the outlawed Solidarity trade union [words indistinct] freedom and an end to martial law.

The rally, and a similar pro-Solidarity demonstration of some 50,000 in Gdansk, were seen as the most overwhelming display of Polish resistance since the military government declared martial law last December 13.

The Warsaw counter-march began forming at the same time only a few hundred yards from the official parade, with crowds converging from all directions to form an ever-swelling throng. The marchers -- mostly students and young workers -- carried Solidarity banners outlawed in Poland for nearly four months.

Their chants and posters declared: "Free (Solidarity Leader Lech) Walesa," "Free All the Prisoners." "Solidarity Is Democracy," "No to the Dictatorship," and "No Bread Without Liberty." Groups of teenagers distributed pamphlets calling for a lifting of martial law, a 100-percent increase in salaries, and government measures to cut unemployment.

Militia took impressive measures to keep the counter-demonstration apart from the official parade, but otherwise made no apparent effort to intervene as marchers shouted such anti-government slogans as "Down With Censorship," "The (Official) Press Lies," and "Lock Up (General) Wojciech (Jaruzelski)." Many of the militia units in Warsaw were armed with clubs and water cannon, but carried no firearms. They remained stone-faced as marchers whistled and shouted at them to join the rally.

The four-hour official parade, meanwhile, continued on another route through the center of the city. Polish officials and representatives of the "worker class veterans movement" from throughout the country decorated the tomb of the unknown soldier and a monument to "The heroes of Warsaw."

General Jaruzelski urged Poles "not to put up barricades" to a national entente.

In Gdansk, militia remained at a distance as banner-carrying demonstrators decorated a monument to the victims of the December 1970 Polish food riots, then massed at the former Solidarity headquarters.

PAP Commentary on Demonstrations

LD011814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Now a few words of commentary by PAP.

In the [word indistinct] Polish towns, thousands of working people participated in parades and May First meetings, demonstrating their attachment to socialism, to the idea of national accord and to the idea of peace and social progress.

The events organized by the opponents of socialist Poland were not able to disrupt these demonstrations. For a week Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations have been encouraging these people as well as the extremist activists of the antisocialist groups.

In Warsaw and several other towns, attempts were undertaken to put these intentions into practice. The reaction of the community did not fulfill the expectations of the inspirers of these pathetic events which struck at our common national interests.

More Warsaw Comment

LD011342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 1 May 82

[Unidentified correspondent's report on the Warsaw May Day parade -- live]

[Excerpt] May Day celebrations in our country are drawing to a close. Certainly it is still too early for any more profound summing up or reflections, but one view we would like to impart to you ladies and gentlemen right now. Notably it seems it is a May Day quite different from all the preceding ones: different in its exterior decor, which was much more modest than in the past; different as regards the inner atmosphere, characterized by the seriousness of the difficulties still worrying us.

But at the same time this is a May Day completely different than the one expected by people unfriendly and hostile to socialist Poland, both at home and in the world: as we all know well, there is still no shortage of such people. The Western propaganda broadcasting stations have been saying for many days that an immense nervousness can be noticed in the Polish capital and the Polish authorities, as well as fear that the May Day procession may provide an opportunity for new conflicts and tensions, that there may be provocations violating the festive May Day atmosphere. The irreconcilable circles of the opposition and external emigration urged a total boycott of the May Day celebrations. Meanwhile, if there is anyone who is really nervous, it is those who wanted a disturbance of the climate of calm and national unity which dominated in all our May Day events.

LEADERS ATTEND 30 APRIL MAY DAY CEREMONY

LD302210 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- A gala concert was held in Warsaw today to mark the international holiday of the working people, attended by representatives of the supreme authorities: First Secretary of the PUPP CC, chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption and Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the United Peasant Party and Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski, and Chairman of the Democratic Party and Deputy Prime Minister Edward Kowalczyk. Present were also PUPP CC Political Bureau members and CC secretaries as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Poland.

The meeting was addressed by member of the PUPP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Barcikowski Address

LD301750 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a ceremony at the Warsaw Congress Hall marking the eve of May Day and the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement -- live]

[Text] Comrades, we have been brought together in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, by the ceremony preceding 1 May, the international holiday of working people and of the revolutionary workers' movement. We are meeting at this solemn moment for we acutely feel the need for a collective experience and for personally stressing our ties with the ideas of our movement, with its past, with today and the future.

We are meeting here worried by the difficulties which we are currently facing but also conscious of the strength of the ideas to which our movement gave birth, which lie at the basis of its development, and so constitute the foundations of its future.

As a movement, we are not old people in the contemporary world; for although this year is the 100th since the emergence of our first precursor, the proletariat party, we represent the youngest constantly developing class of the contemporary community, the working class, which is the main producer of material values.

We represent a living movement which gave birth 40 years ago to the Polish Workers' Party which was capable of creating and implementing the program of Polish transformations on the scale that became a revolutionary turning point in the history of our nation.

We meet as activists of the PZPR, which is the successive link in the history of the Polish workers' movement.

Our party, out of the difficult experience of socialist constructive, from the conflicts and struggles through which it has passed, on the basis of the science of Marxism-Leninism, is introducing and putting into practice a program of reforms corresponding to the requirements of contemporary Polish socialism and of the future of our nation.

Aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country and of the state, we are ready to take into account all proposals born out of a concern for the development of socialist relations within society, but at the same time we are ready to defend the system in a decisive way and to oppose hostile activities aimed at the people's state and at Poland's position as an ally.

Our party, its socialist ideology as well as its achievements have recently been exposed to exceptionally violent attacks carried out by the political enemies. Using the mistakes that have been committed, upsetting the confidence of the working class and of the working people in the party, the enemies of socialism made successive and very dangerous attempts to discredit the working class movement. Their efforts and their arguments were nothing new for the workers' movement which, from the very start, from the moment of its coming into being, was incessantly accompanied by the attacks carried out by retrograde forces which were first threatened by the development of the class struggle and subsequently by the consolidation of socialism in Poland. The favorite and constantly exploited motif in the attacks against the workers' movement was the denial of its national roots, patriotic character and the genuine feelings of the workers in connection with the international range of the movement, with the movements idea of fraternity between proletarians of all nations and countries and with the united struggle of the working class. In order to defend their own possessions and social positions founded on the exploitation of the workers, the representatives of those forces which carried historical responsibility for the weakness and the collapse of gentrified Poland, of those who collaborated with the occupational authorities for class reasons, of those who were largely responsible for the defeat of September 1939 and those who already during the emergence of people's authority built their hopes for a return to power in Poland based on the support of the capitalist countries, even on a territorial world war, attacked the workers' movement in a ruthless manner.

This political line has come alive yet again in the current struggle against socialism and against People's Poland's internationalist ties, with traveling salesmen selling antisocialism and preparing a sacrificial altar for the Poles in the middle of Europe, with all of them getting ready for an extraordinary provocation against Polish and world socialism. Veterans present at this meeting know of the enemy activities from their own experiences. A new generation of young activists is getting to know the logic of the Polish socialist camp.

The Polish workers' movement does not need anyone's certificate recognizing its momentous contribution to the life of the nation and its creative role in the nation's history. Over the century of its activities this movement has performed deeds of lasting importance and no one can seriously deny it.

Born in the struggle for the recognition of the interests of the working class and its political rights, overcoming its own errors and the resistance of the opposing social forces in the course of discussions and ideological arguments, the workers' movement matured both as regards its program and its organization while its capacity for providing leadership for the working people was growing. In the process of its development this movement suffered heavy casualties and setbacks but always regenerated and rose again to fight for the interests of the working people and for the revolutionary changes in society.

The history of the last century bears clear witness to the vitality of Marxist ideas and their close links with the aspirations of the working class and the working people; it testifies to the high ideological standard and resilience of the best activists of our movement. Having permanently entered the ideological and political life of the nation, the working class movement, through the fight it waged but also through its very presence in the public and political life of the country, exerted a very strong influence upon the course of working class causes. It did so because it brought the awareness of class interests into the working class centers, indicated the ways of satisfying them, aroused the fears of the exploiters in the face of the consequences of the exploitation of labor and caused those who were in power to reckon with the forces of the working class.

A great merit of the Polish workers' movement with regard to the whole nation lies in awakening the social and national awareness of the working people, people who were referred to not so long ago as being of a low social origin.

Along this path came the fulfillment of the dreams of the revolutionary democrats during the national uprisings. These concerned the involvement of the broadest masses of the nation in the liberation struggle. What was unattainable under the terms of the leadership of the nobility during the risings in the 19th century became a reality when the workers' movement awakened the social and patriotic aspirations of the working classes. The large scale of the 1905 revolution and the mutual links in the struggle for social and national liberation provided eloquent testimony to the birth of a new force in the life of the nation, a force that took over the main burden of the struggle for liberation. On the barricades and in the fighting of 1905, members of the Social Democratic Party of the Polish Kingdom and of Lithuania found themselves alongside members of the Polish Socialist Party. The joint fight and the joint fate of the fighters for the workers' cause produced ideological and political assets which were stronger than the divisions which existed. The revolutionary struggle of 1905 proved the right of the Polish working class to enter history; it provided its ideological and political passport to independent Poland.

Although in the independent Polish state the workers' movement did not succeed in taking the helm of state into its hands, it played an important part by fighting for the interests of workers and for the working-class and peasant character of the state. This movement was the main motivating power of the great class struggles for the rights of the working people, against the dictatorship of Sanacja and against the tendencies to bring about a fascist Poland. In the course of these struggles the ideas of the People's Front matured as did the realization of the need to concentrate all progressive social forces around a workers' party. The effort to put into effect the principles of the People's Front prompted attempts to overcome the sectarian views which divided the movement from the broad masses of the people and to abandon opportunist views which led to the loss of identity and class character of the workers' movement as well as to its disintegration within the bourgeois camp. The ideas of a close alliance of all progressive forces laid at the foundation of the activities of the Polish Workers' Party during the occupation and up to the liberation. It was precisely the Polish Workers' Party which elaborated the principles of cooperation with the Polish Socialist Party reborn after the war. It gathered radical members of the Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party around the idea of people's democracy.

The Polish Workers' Party's program combined the struggle for social and national liberation into one current, linking the struggle against the Hitlerite occupier with the political struggle for a new, popular shape of the Polish state. During the occupation, the worker and peasant movement played a patriotic role in the fight waged by the partisans. It also created social and political premises for profound changes in Poland.

We have the highest respect for the participants in the people's armed struggle against the occupier and for the organizers and defenders of the new authority after the liberation. The great ideological and political values contributed by the class worker movement to the life of the Polish nation consisted of the idea of brotherhood and bonds between working men, irrespective of nationality or denomination. The idea of the brotherhood of nations has found in the Polish worker movement a political confirmation in the form of internationalist unions of the proletariat in conformity with the Marxist slogan: Workers of the world unite. The personal composition of individual parties, the close relations between the worker organizations of various nations, the common, revolutionary struggle waged by Polish and Russian workers against the czarist autocracy was evidence of this. Though some activists drew conclusions from these principles which led them to underestimate national interests in the struggle -- and this was subjected to sharp criticism by Lenin -- the fundamental precepts of the international nature of the revolutionary changes found practical confirmation and subsequently became the basis for shaping international policy by the socialist countries.

The great October Revolution overthrew the czars and annulled the partitions of Poland by recognizing the right of the Polish nation to an independent existence. The revolutionary movements in the remaining invading powers, Germany and Austria, have contributed to the emergence of internal premises conducive to Poland's independence.

The independent Polish state arose out of the aspirations and will of the Poles, but the external conditions for this were created by the revolutionary movements in the partitioning countries, and above all the October Revolution in Russia. Pilsudski's involvement of Poles -- despite the opposition of a large section of society -- in a war with Soviet Russia, and following this the maintenance throughout the entire 20-year interwar period of the conception of expansion to the east, placed a very powerful strain on Polish-Soviet relations during the period of bourgeois Poland. The efforts made by the Communist Party of Poland and by representatives of the radical left to bring about a change in Poland -- Soviet relations yielded no greater results since they ran up against violent opposition from the forces which had an anticommunist orientation. Since the time of the great proletariat, internationalism was and remains the characteristic trait of the Polish Revolutionary Workers' Movement.

The Polish Workers' Party enriched this internationalism with new contents, making the Polish-Soviet alliance a permanent element in the policies of People's Poland. This demanded opposition to the completely unreal claims of the Polish nationalist circles to the lands of the western Ukraine and to Belorussia, as well as adoption of the generally accepted principles surrounding the drawing up of the eastern border of Poland. This settlement determined a nationally uniform Polish state, free from tensions and nationality problems. On the other hand, it opened up for the People's Poland a road back to the Odra and Nysa-Luzycka, to the old Piast lands. This settlement became a fact thanks to the consistent support for the Polish party by the Soviet Union, both during the negotiations in Yalta and Potsdam and during our struggle for the recognition of these borders as permanent. Without strong Soviet support, our return to these lands would have been impossible. The recognition of our border on the Odra and Nysa by the GDR created the foundations for friendly relations with our western neighbor.

In this way the implementation of the PZPR's policy has, for the first time in our history, ensured cordial relations with all our neighbors. These relations are based precisely on the internationalist ideological community of socialism.

The community of socialist countries has shaped multilateral relationships and agreements which guarantee lasting cooperation between nations, in their interests and in the interests of the community as a whole. This includes the defensive Warsaw Treaty which guarantees the security of the socialist community and thus the stabilization of the relations in Europe and this is of great importance in safeguarding our western border.

Poland and its armed forces constitute an important link in this alliance. CEMA plays an important role in the development of cooperation and socialist economic integration. Cooperation within the framework of CEMA, from the moment of its coming into being, has ensured deliveries of fundamental raw materials and machinery for Poland and a market for the products of our industry.

Under the conditions of our economic crisis, the crisis which has been deepened by the economic sanctions applied by the United States and by other Western countries, the multifaceted aid from our main partner, the Soviet Union, and from other CEMA member countries is of enormous significance to us. Without this help our economy would have totally disintegrated. This provides an important conclusion for the future. Our economy has to be based on the integrating links within the CEMA framework to a larger extent than before in order to acquire steady foundations for the future development.

Poland is very interested in the effective functioning of the alliances which link us with the Soviet Union and with all the countries of the socialist community. An alliance, however, assumes obligations on all participants and we have obligations toward the others. The fulfillment of our obligations is a necessary condition for our credibility as an ally and it gives us a political and moral right to enjoy the benefits which arise from the agreements. It is necessary to recall this and to consolidate this truth in the social consciousness, for there is no shortage of people in our country who think that it is possible to take advantage of the alliance in a one-sided way, disregarding the interests of our partners.

The opponents of socialism did not protest against the transporting of Soviet raw materials and goods to Poland. They considered this to be normal. On the other hand they protested against the transporting of our goods to the Soviet Union at a time when our exports to that market far from balanced the value of imports.

Some will say, there was no logic in this. There was. There was the logic of hostility toward socialism and toward the allied states. The same logic dictated the printing of anti-Soviet publications, the inciting of hatred manifesting itself in the desecration of monuments, in undertakings calculated to exploit the bad past, to poison today's relations between our nations.

People in our country proclaimed the need to revise the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, those treaties which spoke of the return of Poland to the Odra and Nysa, those treaties on which the present international order in Europe was built.

It is not just ignorance, but suicidal hostility which can prompt the acceptance of the (theses) of imperialist centers which strive to change the postwar pattern of forces in Europe. This would have to come about only at Poland's expense. This cannot be treated otherwise than as criminal activity.

It is in the best interests of Poland and of its citizens that all attempts to disturb the permanence of Polish-Soviet relations be removed from our life. In the interest of our nation, all thinking persons must care for the credibility of People's Poland as an ally, must take care that the nations of the socialist countries see in us friends upon whom they can count. September 1939 found Poland militarily weak, with a significantly retarded economy, with unresolved and yet very painful social problems.

A tremendously overpopulated countryside with farms continuously failing was waiting in vain for agricultural reform and for the chance of employment outside agriculture. The feebly developed industry was in no condition even to provide the workers from the towns with work. Unemployment was still continuing, condemning numerous families to vegetate and with no prospects of a better future. The production of the majority of industrial goods was stuck at a level lower than that obtained in the year 1913 on the lands that lay within the borders of the Polish state. Despite the progress in education, the access of working and peasant youth to secondary and higher education remained very limited. According to all the more important indices characteristic of the level of economic development, Poland was situated at the bottom of the European league. These things were universally known in Poland then and the [word indistinct] struggle by the workers' and peasants' movement to change this state of affairs, to affect social and political transformations in the country. The reply of the Sanacja regime was ruthless repression of the revolutionary forces, what is more, even of the bourgeois opposition. The members of the then Communist Party of Poland and of the Polish Socialist Party who are present in this hall know about this from their own experience.

However, it is necessary to recall this since our opponents exploit ignorance and have embarked on attempts to idealize that 20-year period and to juxtapose it to the political and material attainments of socialism. New believers in the Pilsudski concept have emerged, as have new supporters of Dmowski. In the view of many authors these political borrowings add glory to their activities, while in fact they have exposed their political genealogy. They constituted a simple continuation of the traditions of Polish anticommunism, of the conservative concepts of the political right wing.

No one from the prewar worker movement or from the social left-wing has any doubt whatsoever that these concepts were contrary to the interests of the working man. One could put the question of why Pilsudski, when gaining power, did not even attempt to resolve the true social problems. But there is no other answer than his fear of more profound social changes, than his choice of political support. He chose the support of the owner classes and he paid by defending their positions in the state.

Everybody knows the results of this for the workers, for the farmers, for the country. The war and the Nazis' ruthless occupation caused great devastation to the national assets which were small even before the war. Human losses were terrifying. There was a shortage of many outstanding scientists, engineers and experts from many branches. There were shortages of everything necessary for people's lives, for the start of production and for rebuilding destroyed towns and villages, industrial plants and farms. The older ones among us remember the vision of that time, of the country in ruins. And we remember the creation of the state of the people, of the workers, of the farmers on the territories which were being liberated by the Soviet army. In this hall there are many activists of that time present. They can recall those days without any difficulties. Those days were made even more dramatic by the political division among the public and the need to wage a struggle for the creation of the people's authority and subsequently for its consolidation, for the confidence of the people in the new state.

The struggle over fundamental issues was being waged for the revolutionary social changes, for the future shape and character of the state and for the safeguarding of its borders. Today, those times are being examined by people who are good and wise. Of course, they know well and more precisely in what way this could have been carried out better, and what brought success and what was a mistake. They are using the privilege of distance of time which is chilled by objectivity. For those who participated in the historical events which are nowadays calmly submitted for analysis, the severe day-to-day activity left even the immediate future unknown.

It consisted of tensions which any political struggle for fundamental causes brings along. Revolutions are performed by ordinary folk; only later are they studied by the leaders.

What is important is that their study should be a well-disposed one, because then they will find it easier to understand. It will remain an everlasting merit of the Polish Workers' Party that it mapped out a program of revolutionary changes, that it was capable of building a solid front together with the reconstituted Polish Socialist Party as well as an alliance with radical members of the Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, that it succeeded in gaining the support of numerous patriots who belonged to no political party. Consequently, it released the energies of the fundamental masses of the nation in an effort aimed at the implementation of its program.

This was in the first stage of work after coming to power, when the solution of social problems left over by the bourgeois state had to be tackled, factories to be entrusted to workers, land to peasants, schools to working class and peasant youth, and work had to be found for everybody. All this was achieved in a country ruined by the war. Industry was nationalized and rebuilt while foundations were laid for the future industrialization of the country. An agrarian reform was carried out and hundreds of thousands of peasant families were settled on the regained territories. Hundreds of thousands of young people from working-class and peasant families went to secondary schools and universities which were often organized from scratch and in extremely difficult circumstances. The wave of young people that came to schools at that time gave rise to the new intelligentsia and cadres which were badly needed for the country that was first rebuilt and then developed.

New opportunities for popularization were opened before national culture which was making up for the losses it suffered during the occupation. The employment of all people fit to work eliminated the problem of unemployment and hastened the process of rebuilding the country. Let us recall that parallel with these enormous changes in the system a new administration of the state and new bodies of authority were created, class trade unions were revived, the cooperative movement was developed while the process of developing the regained territories continued. This process was important economically but even more important from the political point of view, because it proved Poland's ability to integrate the old and the new territories under one system in the Polish state. Those were the years of a mass social advance of individual people and, at the same time, of the advance of the whole working class which in an alliance with the peasants entered into the role of the main force of the people's state.

In the period of changes in the system and of rebuilding the country the revolutionary workers' movement fully proved its capacity to create a new state. It proved its capacity to lead the nation during historic changes and emerged as the great popular and patriotic force able to assume responsibility for the destiny of the nation. All the attempts of political opponents, who at that time also benefited from the active support of the capitalist countries, to change the balance of power in their own favor turned out to be fruitless and doomed to failure. In the course of the political struggle and during the rebuilding of the country, the joint action of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party became closer and conditions for the unification of the workers' movement matured. An historic opportunity arose for eliminating the division of the workers' movement into two different trends. The unification congress in December 1948 set up our Polish United Workers' Party and adopted an ambitious plan for the industrialization of the country. Together with launching an industrialization program, the country entered a new stage in its development. This was the stage of the building of socialism in Poland, of the creation of modern autonomy, of a gradual improvement in the living conditions of the working people, of the formation of a socialist society whose existence and values are based on work, an educated society able to benefit from rich cultural values.

Heated debates continue in our country around the evaluation of that period. We must also continue the quest for conclusions which must be drawn from the practical experiences of those years, for the future, for the party's policy in order to protect our country from a recurrence of crises and social tensions.

Our party attaches great importance to this quest. However, we must firmly reject assessments which present the years of socialist construction as a chain of crises. During that time the efforts of the whole nation created great material values, imprinted forever on the lives of our community. Industry, which has at its disposal a vast and largely modern production potential, was set up. An appreciable modernization in agriculture took place.

The appearance of our towns and villages has altered. New towns have emerged, while new districts were set up in old ones. Not many of the old buildings are left in the countryside. Ever more farming families dwell in good conditions. Immense progress has been made in the facilities of our everyday life. It is true that existing material resources do not satisfy needs and there is still a great deal to be done. But this does not mean that we should dismiss everything that we have achieved so far by our own work.

It is possible and nobody is allowed to deny human labor. It is impermissible to deny the experiences of whole Polish generations. During that time new generations of young people have grown up. We have secured education and work for millions of young people. Our nation now has at its disposal a large number of scientists, experts in various fields with high qualifications, gifted and vocationally well trained workers and farmers. This makes all of us richer in knowledge and skills, which allows us to look hopefully into the future.

Over the past years we have developed the welfare state system. We belong to that small group of countries in the world in which free health service as well as pensions and annuities encompass virtually all citizens.

It may even be that the state has assumed obligations with which it cannot yet fully cope. But the direction was correct. The present system calls for further improvement, and as a state we must get richer so as to ensure an acceptable level for all those qualifying for assistance.

Poland's international position has been strengthened in the course of that time. The long struggle in the international arena for recognition of our western frontier, waged in conjunction with the USSR, has ended successfully, thus improving the security of our country. Poland has made an important contribution to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community through its own initiatives toward detente and peace in Europe, and thus our nation has lived through those years in peace. This was the fulfillment of one of the noble ideals of the worker movement, voicing the slogan: peace for all nations.

We have all been participants in a great historical process called the building of socialism in Poland. Only naive idealists can expect that social changes on an all-embracing scale can proceed without a class struggle and conflicts, without errors and mistakes. Neither the life of individuals nor the history of nations know such a situation. Everyone evaluates his history according to the events or phenomena which have dominated it. There is no doubt that Poland's postwar history was dominated by positive phenomena which formed part of the process of the country's development and the progress of socialism.

At the same time, we must perfect the mechanisms of socialist democracy so as to expose mistakes in time and correct them, and so as to remove the evil in our life more quickly. We are celebrating this year's May Day in exceptional circumstances.

In the face of the counterrevolutionary forces' direct threat to the constitutional order in the state, their paralyzing of the economy to a degree that endangers the existence of the nation, their disregarding of the requirements of the community's internal security as well as of the international position of People's Poland, the introduction of martial law proved to be essential.

It should be recalled that martial law was introduced only after all means of political influence had been exhausted. Unfortunately, the successive attempts on the part of the authorities to find an accord were treated by the Solidarity extremists as evidence of the state's weakness. Having rejected the proposal for national accord they proclaimed confrontation as a method of struggle against the authorities. Nobody can say that the authorities did not forewarn that they would apply all the necessary measures to put a stop to the antisocialist activity in order to prevent a new Polish tragedy.

The leaders of Solidarity, dizzy with their initial success, prompted by the imperialist centers to act against People's Poland and the socialist community, did not want to hear this. But what did all those people, who should have had enough knowledge and realism to discern in time to what destiny the irresponsible, crazy people were pushing the country, think about at the time, what did they count on? Today they demonstrate their dissatisfaction with martial law but at the time they did little to counteract the actions that endangered Poland.

Let us recall the months preceding the introduction of martial law. Let us recall the accumulating wave of strikes that broke out for trivial reasons or for no reason. This disorganized the economy and all the activities undertaken by the state authorities. Let us recall the students being dragged into the strike actions contrary to the law and to reason and which took place under a pretext created by the organizers of the actions themselves. Let us come back to the issue of the strikes by the secondary school youth. Let us recall the action of (?penalizing) the party committees in factories. Let us recall the successive waves of leaflets and signs whose characteristic features included extraordinary aggressiveness and hatred, ruthless attacks on people holding different views or on people who, by fulfilling their responsibilities, acted in a manner that was inconvenient to the perpetrators of the actions. One could go on to list those unreasonable activities which led to the extreme tensions among the public, leading to the questions being posed with horror in a growing number of families about what is it all leading to and what is going to happen tomorrow.

The appointment of the Military Council of National Salvation by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in this situation was an act of supreme responsibility for the fate of the country. This was a decision which meant using the ultimate means to enable Polish matters to be resolved by Poles. This was a sovereign and legal decision by the legitimate authorities of the state in order to reverse the dangerous sequence of events. This decision was received in this light by the majority of the public. Those who counted on the state authority in Poland collapsing were disappointed and expressed their disappointment. Moreover, they lived in the conviction that the collapse of the authorities was predetermined. They released their disappointment through propaganda attacks against Poland, by introducing sanctions which caused troubles to our economy. They are seeking how to replace the destructive activities of the Solidarity extremists which have been made impossible through martial law. They are still counting on the economic collapse of our country and on an explosion of public dissatisfaction as well as on a return to the situation before 13 December. They are still provoking conspiracies against the state and actions against martial law. They are inciting activities which are harmful to the economy.

All those who are inclined to believe in these encouraging suggestions ought to look at Poland's history first. Without any excessive effort they will find cases of playing the Polish card and of treatment of the Polish issue in the name of the selfish interests of foreign states. And they will find confirmation of the truth that cards which have been used and are worn out are left to themselves. After all, this was the case after the last war.

We are aware of the difficulties which face the country as a whole and which affect the lives of the citizens. We also know that an improvement in the situation cannot take place through a return to the mistakes and distortions before August 1980 or through a return to the anarchy and decay before December 1981.

Emergence from the crisis involves the utilization of all possibilities available to us for the rebuilding of production through the gradual restoration of economic and market equilibrium. It involves the implementation of the great program of reforms which are related to management of the life of the public and of the state. A program of that kind was adopted by the 9th PZPR Congress and it is being implemented despite all the difficulties.

Let us take note of the fact that the commanders of Solidarity proclaimed incessantly that the party and the state authorities did not want to introduce any reforms and if they, the authorities, talked about them it was with the intention of misleading the public. At the same time they did all they could to paralyze the authorities and to make it impossible for them to implement any reforms at all. Their most important and most urgent matters were drowned in strike actions and were bogged down in barren and never-ending negotiations. Even that which had been negotiated one day and agreed upon was repudiated on the next day.

Today nobody can say that the authorities are acting under the pressure of Solidarity. Following the initiative of our party and our government a large-scale program of legislative work is in the process of being implemented; this work constitutes the foundation for changes in the laws. These changes are being put into effect and will continue to be put into effect in conditions of law and order ensured by the state of martial law. What is at stake is that our state should come out of its state of martial law stronger, and our society should be richer in new opportunities for democratic action. These are not empty statements. Already after the introduction of the state of martial law the Sejm adopted the teachers' charter. At present intensive work is in progress on the law concerning tertiary educational establishments. The Sejm has adopted a whole set of laws providing the legal basis for a reform of the national economy and management. There is now in progress, though made difficult by the existing problems with market supplies, the process of putting the reform into effect, into practice. The Sejm has passed a wide-ranging number of regulations providing legal guarantees for farming including peasant farming. Farmers received these regulations with great satisfaction. In its concern for the creation of legal guarantees for the proper, that is lawful, functioning of the state authority, the Sejm supplemented the regulations of the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, introducing new legal institutions: the tribunal of the state and the constitutional tribunal.

The law on the tribunal of the state, which determines the principles of constitutional responsibility connected with the performance of the supreme functions of the state has already been adopted. Preparations are in progress on a bill concerning the constitutional tribunal which is to be set up to assess whether bills or other legal acts accord with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. A Sejm resolution has decided to constitute the social-economic council. These new institutions introduce an additional system of controls over the functioning of our state.

In May the Sejm will hear a draft bill on people's councils and local self-management. The Sejm commissions are working on a new bill on the cooperative movement. A draft bill has been submitted to the Sejm concerning the procedures covering administrative personnel. Work will be resumed on the bill on trade unions. At its next session the Sejm will examine bills concerning cultural life. This matter-of-fact enumeration does not cover the sum total of legislative work. What is important is that all these bills, and others, have been dictated by an attempt to adapt the legal system to the profound reforms of our life and these are awaited with great interest by broad masses of the public.

In the conditions created by the state of martial law important changes are taking place in material production. Wherever manufacturing is based on our own stocks of materials, or on supplies of raw and other materials from socialist countries, an improvement has been taking place and output is increasing. If we had at our disposal the necessary stocks of materials imported from the capitalist countries the results of our national economy would have already improved.

The possibilities for the level of production being raised in the next few months to the level of 1981, and of considerably higher output being achieved in the last month of 1982, do exist. Without waiting for our potential partners from the capitalist world to come to their senses we must make a maximum effort in order to find, wherever possible, substitutes for imports in the form of materials available at home. Opportunities are open for creative solutions by Polish scientists and engineers. We must return to the world of reality. We will have as much as we produce and that is the amount we will consume. Good care must be taken of this.

We know the difficulties which the working people have to face. We are not making light of them, but what is important is the way in which these difficulties affect the situation of various social groups. It is a well-recognized principle of social policy to protect those with the lowest incomes against the consequences of the crisis. At the same time there will be changes in the wage systems so that remuneration is related to productivity and quality of labor and so that it should provide incentives for more careful work. With these aims in view work is being conducted on the preparation of the basic systems of payment for work which will soon be submitted for consultation. In accordance with the basic principles of the reform the ultimate level of earnings will depend on the economic results of the enterprise in question.

Comrades, esteemed veterans of the workers movement, young comrades. . Tomorrow we will pass through the streets of Warsaw in the May Day parade, down streets which over the years have been inscribed in the history of the Polish workers movement and of the patriotic tradition of the nation. This will include a symbolic expression of the undeniable truth, that our movement came into being and developed as an expression of the aspirations of the Polish working class. Since the interests of the working class and of working people are dominant in our society, the workers movement became the main leading force in the state. It emerges from the working class, but its close link with that class is a source of strength in the party and through it of strength in the state. The concern to gain the confidence of the widest circles of the working class and of working people is and always remains of relevance. The policy and the practical activity of the party must further this. The Polish workers movement came into being and developed in connection with the workers movements of other peoples. The living sense of ideological links with proletarians in other countries became the basis for the internationalism of the Polish workers movement. The international festival of the working class, 1 May, is a symbol of our ideological links with the working people of all countries.

On the occasion of the holiday of labor we greet all our comrades in the world. We express our thanks to the Soviet Union, to the parties and governments of the socialist countries, who grant us aid in overcoming the crisis. The history of our movement fully confirms the general rule that the development of the workers movement is accompanied invariably by a struggle by the retrograde forces, the class opponents. The forms of this struggle alter according to how the disposition of social forces changes, but whenever, as a result of errors which have been committed, the influence of our movement upon the working class weakens, the strength of the opponent grows.

We must draw all the conclusions for our actions from the present crisis. I mean by this that the threat to socialism and to internal calm should not be repeated in the future.

On the basis of our experience it is absolutely necessary to observe in practice the assumptions and requirements of our movement's ideology. The struggle for social justice was and is at the foundations of the workers movement. It constitutes the factor which distinguishes this movement from others. The Leninist norms of party life, personal modesty and devotion to the cause of the working class, of the working people, must be the undeniable duty of all members of the party, of its activists.

There are grounds for accelerating the emergence from the crisis, for leading the country onto the path of development and satisfying the needs of the citizens. This is in the interest of all working people and social forces which follow the standpoint of socialism and are guided by political realism. It is from this that the movement of national rebirth came into being, concentrated around the civic committees of national rebirth. The idea of national accord is still topical. We express the will to implement it in the changed political conditions.

Comrades, our 1 May meeting is attended by activists of different generations. Together with excombatants, our young comrades, members and activists of youth organizations who are setting out on the beautiful route of the workers movement are also participating.

A relay-race of the generations of our movement is in progress, and as its history teaches us, each generation contributes values specific to its times and possibilities. We are convinced that the present generation of working and studying youth will also enrich our movement with new resources of abilities and knowledge, with new work skills for its class and for the nation.

We express the highest appreciation for veterans of the armed struggle and of work. We wish them good health and further tenacity in propagating the idea to which they have devoted their lives. We welcome the young comrades to the ranks of the working movement and wish them the satisfaction which is derived from service to people, service to the idea of socialism. May they continue all that which is most excellent and most valuable in the rich traditions of the workers movement. Long live 1 May.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD012130 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May (PAP) -- This year's May Day coincides with the celebrations of the centenary of the Polish working class movement. Fidelity to the traditions of the latter imparts to the May Day celebrations a special sense and historical dimension. In the country getting out of a deep political, social, and economic crisis and seeking a road to national accord, the return to the immaculate revolutionary ideals and work, to which May Day is devoted, are the supreme values.

May Day this year means civic reflection rather than a gala parade. This can be seen both from the programme of celebrations in individual towns and regions and from the modest but telling street decorations.

The May Day march in Warsaw followed a historic route extending from the Grzybowski Square, along Krolewska Street, to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb and on to the Warsaw Heroes' Monument in Teatrlany Square. The March, which attracted thousands of Varsovians, started at 10:00 a.m. with the Polish national anthem being played in Grzybowski Square and the sound of a 24-gun salute resounding over the city.

A May Day opening address was made by PZPR First Secretary, Prime Minister, Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. To the strains the internationale, the May Day march moved off led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, President of the United Peasant Party's Central Committee Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski, and Chairman of the Democratic Party's Central Committee Vice-Preimer Edward Kowalczyk.

The four were followed by members of the Political Bureau and PZPR Central Committee Secretariat, [words indistinct] secretariats, members of the Council of State and Government, Sejm deputies, municipal authorities, and representatives of the supreme authorities of social, youth, and war veteran organizations.

A big group of participants in the parade were veterans of the working class movement, who arrived in the capital from all over the country for the occasion.

When the procession reached the Victory Square, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski, and Edward Kowalczyk laid flowers at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb there. Next, the procession passed on to the Teatralny Square, where flowers were laid at the monument to the Warsaw Heroes.

The number of participants in the Warsaw parade was estimated at above 170,000. Among them were [words indistinct] young people, but kids accompanied their parents [words indistinct] and university youth.

Warsaw factories were represented in forces: Huta [name indistinct], the Ursus tractor factory, railwaymen together with soldiers of the army engineering and rail units, the [word indistinct] car factory and many other enterprises.

The four-hour parade was shown live on television in a programme interspersed with high-lights of May Day celebrations in other Polish cities and in other capitals, the latter replayed by Intersputnik satellites.

May Day processions and rallies were held in hundreds of other towns and cities throughout Poland, among them in Krakow, Wroclaw, Bydgoszcz, Torun, Zielona Gora, Halbrzyoh, Nowy [name indistinct], Koszalin, Kolobrzeg, (Ftowie), Gdansk, Lublin, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Zypardow and Lodz.

Taking part in these events were delegations of political parties, representatives of work establishments, youth, farmer delegations, and inhabitants of the towns and cities together with their families, among others.

A plaque to mark the centenary of the Polish working class movement, celebrated this year, was unveiled at the revolution memorial in Sosnowiec today.

The Gdansk parade passed along the traditional route, a street connecting Gdansk with the suburb of Wrzeczcz. The memorial to the liberators of the town was the hub of the ceremony. The biggest group in the march were the group of shipyard workers headed by the crew of the Lenin Shipyard.

After the May Day marches, despite the somewhat chilly weather, crowds of people took part in the numerous cultural and recreational events organized in the open air.

A commentary in the main evening news progreamme on Polish television tonight said that "in hundreds of Polish cities the working people took part in May Day marches and rallies which brought together many thousands of people. The [word indistinct] demonstrated their attachment to socialism, to the idea of national accord, the idea of peace and social progress.

"Gathering for the events organized by opponents of socialist Poland did not manage to disturb those demonstrations. For (?weeks) Radio Free Europe and other Western broadcasting stations and also extreme activists in anti-socialist groups have been encouraging such events. In Warsaw and some other cities attempts were made to carry those designs into practice.

Social response did not meet the expectations of animators of those deplorable events which are detrimental to our common national interests," the commentary said.

Leaders Attend Parade

LD012324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The central celebrations on the occasion of May Day took place in Warsaw. The front of the demonstration was formed at the Grzybowski square. At 1000 the representatives of the highest state and party authorities arrived: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy premier; and Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm speaker of the Polish People's Republic. They were accompanied by the following members of the Politburo and of the Central Committee of the PZPR: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski, Stefan Olszowski, Albin Siwak, Jan Glowczyk, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyyszczak, Florian Siwicki, Marian Wozniak, Zbigniew Michalek and Marian Orzechowski.

Among the participants in the demonstration were the following: members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee and of the SD Central Committee, members of the Council of State and the government Sejm deputies; members of the leadership of Catholic social organizations; administrators of the capital with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, and Warsaw Mayor Lt Mieczyslaw Debicki; members of the Zbowid Central Authorities with Central Council Chairman Mieczyslaw Moczar; and representatives of central authorities of social organizations and of socialist youth organizations. Together with them were the members of the committee of the celebrations of this year's May feast of working people in the capital with its chairman, Roman Owczarek.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD011042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0802 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Warsaw May Day parade -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Citizens! Inhabitants of Warsaw!

We are meeting again, as we do every year, at the May Day procession. Together with us, millions of people in thousands of towns on all continents demonstrate today. Their march marks the main current of contemporary history. This is a sign that the ideas of socialism have made deep roots. It is vital and gains strength, despite difficulties, despite attempts to combat it, it consolidates in ever new areas. It wins new supporters. Every single day confirms this truth. In the course of the life of two generations, a world socialist system was born and developed. We form part of it. Together with us is a mighty ally -- the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community. The universality of principles and the wealth of roads for the development of socialism in different countries confirm the Leninist thesis that the opportunities and prospects for our system are inexhaustable.

Comrades! This year we celebrate the centenary of the Polish workers' movement. It has made a meaningful contribution to the revolutionary ideas and practice. We are going to multiply it and adapt it to the present day. We are reaching out for pure ideological sources. The practice of socialist construction must be and will conform to the will and needs of the working man, with the needs of the working class, the basic force of the nation.

The workers' movement was the first to lay claim on the dignity of human labor. It appreciated its supreme moral values. The contemporary working class owes its present position to the struggle waged by its preceding generations.

There are among us in this procession veterans of the workers' movement, meritorious fighters for national and social liberation. We turn to them with respect. We evaluate highly their struggle and toil, all that they have done for the workers' cause, for the nation, for Poland.

In this heroic city, the heart of our land, one ought to recall ceaselessly the days when the people of Warsaw began reconstruction work on the still smouldering ruins. At that time things were so much worse, so much more difficult than today. It was often said that we were going on a wild-goose chase. The streets of our procession used to be a narrow path through cemeteries, ravines among rubble. An ax and a spade had to suffice as tools.

Nevertheless we have rebuilt this city, beautiful and modern. More than ever it is the pride of Poland. It is also the symbol of the postwar history of our country; the transformations in People's Poland; the work of millions of Poles, led this work, then and now, by the party, the PZPR.

This year's May Day we celebrate in a modest manner. The country is going through deep difficulties. The life of the working man is not easy. But for this very reason, we should refer to the experiences of the past years, and encompass with our thoughts the whole road we have covered, not just the sector marked by the crisis. The history of People's Poland proves that we can, that we know how, to overcome even the worst difficulties. We are doing so now. We have saved the country from destruction. We will revive it for development.

Concerned by our common and only home, Poland, I address you all who take part in today's rallies and processions, who stay loyally by the red workers' flags. Let every action, every idea be aimed at our country being extricated from the crisis as speedily as possible, at ensuring it a normal, socioeconomic rhythm.

I appeal to all working people, to all Poles. Many still experience perplexity, bitterness and doubts. However, let us not turn this into a barricade. I should like to repeat: There is no such country where everybody would agree with everyone about everything. The supreme objective for Poland is her good, her future. For everyone who recognizes the socialist road, who works honestly for the country, there is room in the common procession. We want a prosperous homeland, a thrifty and just homeland, one well and wisely organized, but it will not emerge out of desires alone. It is necessary to make a great effort, to fight evil, to fight the activities of the enemy which are stirring the feelings and destroying the social order. We need permanent endeavors designed to strengthen our state, to build up its prestige, stability and power.

However, first it is necessary to have understanding and agreement between all men of good will. We are marching persistently in this direction, protecting the spirit of renewal, creating conditions for the progress of socialist democracy, carrying out reforms in the national economy. We are consolidating and enriching the alliance between the party, political parties and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, workers, peasants, the intelligentsia. We welcome with appreciation the patriotic movement of national rebirth. On May Day we confirm with all emphasis that the interest of the fatherland, of the working man, of the Polish working class was and still is only one: socialism. We are going to build it. We are going to protect it.

Comrades! A line of fundamental conflict of our era runs across the contemporary world, dividing the forces of socialism, progress and national liberation from the forces of backwardness, exploitation and war. The recent period has brought a deterioration of the international situation.

Imperialism has stepped up its activities against the socialist community, against the countries marching along the path of social progress. Poland experiences with particular acuteness the harshness of this struggle. However, we will not deviate from the chosen path. Our country was, is and will remain an unfailing ally of the socialist family of nations, an ardent champion of peace and detente.

We link these values with the security of our state's existence, territorial inviolability, the successful progress of the coming generations. We have made a great contribution to the peaceful attainments in international relations. We will continue to do so. We will rebuild the historically shaped, worthy place of Poland in Europe and the world. We will make Poland strong and great by the material and spiritual achievements of our nation.

Comrades: Let us carry high the red banner! Let today be proof of our might. Let it express our internationalist brotherhood with the working people throughout the world.

Long live the unity of the working class!

Long live the victorious ideas of socialism!

Long live our fatherland, the Polish People's Republic!

Let May Day be celebrated! [applause]

INTERNAL MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE LIFTS CURFEW

LD022150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 May 82

[Internal Affairs Ministry communique issued 2 May]

[Text] Important relaxations of the rigors of the state of martial law have been introduced throughout the country. Apart from the release of a considerable number of internees as of 2 May -- that is, as of today -- the curfew has been lifted; and as of 10 May it has been announced that automatic telephone links between voivodships will be restored. A selected member of assemblies has also been excluded from the obligation to obtain permission to meet. These relaxations are an expression of the progressive normalization of the sociopolitical situation in Poland.

The Military Council of National Salvation while recommending the introduction of these relaxations has also placed state bodies under the obligation to oppose firmly infractions of the binding regulations of the state of martial law. In connection with the above, the Ministry of Internal Affairs explains that there is still an obligation to obtain permission from local state administration bodies to organize marches, rallies, demonstrations, lectures and talks, pilgrimages and religious processions taking place outside the confines of a church or chapel, and general assemblies or meetings of members of associations and members of cooperative organizations. There is also a reminder to the effect that those breaking the above regulations will be brought to book by the appropriate organs under emergency or summary procedure.

LIFTING OF BAN ON CULTURAL UNIONS ANNOUNCED

LD301914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] At the proposal of the minister of culture and art the mayor of Warsaw has lifted as from today the suspension of the activities of the Union of Polish Artists of Visual Arts, the Union of Authors and Composers of Entertainment Works and the Union of Polish Photographic Artists.

REAGAN REMARKS ON LIFTING MARTIAL LAW REPORTED

LD012322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] In a proclamation issued on the occasion of Labor Day, President Ronald Reagan referred to the recent decisions on alleviating the state of martial law in Poland and described them as a valuable move in the right direction, although one that is not sufficient. He also stated that he would not lift the sanctions imposed against Poland on 23 December until our country's authorities meet the conditions set by him, that is, inter alia, the lifting of martial law which, as is known, with the Constitution in order to defend the supreme interests of the state and the nation.

COMPENSATION SOUGHT FROM U.S. ON 'LOT' LOSSES

LD301810 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

["Ministry of Transportation Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- A PAP correspondent was told at the Polish Ministry of Transportation that when the airline route operated by the Polish Lot Airline between Poland and the United States was cancelled, there were about 25,000 passengers in the United States with valid LOT tickets for flights to Poland. In order to return to Poland, these people have had to use a route served by other carriers for at least part of their journey. The shortest route is via Montreal, which is serviced by Lot aircraft. Unfortunately, our carrier can only manage 2 flights a week, so we can only carry 330 people a week to Poland.

The cancellation of the LOT route to the United States took place as a result of the U.S.'s unilateral withdrawal, in defiance of international law, of LOT Airline's rights as set out by the Polish-U.S. treaty of 19 July 1972. In these circumstances, the Polish side will undertake measures to seek compensation from the U.S. side for the losses and hardship incurred by passengers as a result of the restrictions imposed by the United States.

EIGHTH PZPR PLENUM TEAM ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Overcoming Crisis

AU301336 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24-25 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum Problem Team No One, chaired by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, discussed on 22-23 April the basic problems of overcoming the economic crisis. The discussion was dominated by the problems of farming, food, money-market equilibrium, the system of wage motivations, debts and foreign trade.

The team devoted much attention to the task of achieving food self-sufficiency as soon as possible. The implementation of that strategic task calls for devising an effective system for stimulating increases in farm production, which is, of course, very difficult but feasible today, and for improvements in the supply of production means for agriculture. There were many voices in favor of the need to implement and consistently observe the principle of strictly relating wages to labor productivity and quality as the main factor in the new wage system.

Other problems of basic importance for the country's future are the need to work out a cohesive concept for repaying our debts, a concept which should help us to get rid of the burden of debts in a relatively short time, and, at the same time, to give us opportunities to earn the necessary hard currencies to enable us to operate our industrial potential and to exploit its production capacities in the best possible way.

Tighter cooperation with the socialist countries is the top target in the field of our international economic relations, the team stressed. The team was told that last March -- for the first time since the beginning of the crisis -- the population's expenditure had been greater than its income, which means that the rate of inflation has been reduced and that conditions have been created for at least a relative stabilization.

In our state there are many unsolved, urgent problems. Actually, there is no area in our country that does not require modernization as well as fiscal and material support -- that is, investments. The team noted that the investment program continues to be too extensive and that there is no concentration of investment efforts on the projects that are really the most important ones. Iron consistency is needed in this regard, and we must invest only in line with our ability, the team stressed. It is probable that the state's expenditures this year will exceed its income. That is why maximum savings to balance the budget are another urgent task.

The team reached the following general conclusions: It is necessary to observe discipline when implementing the economic reform, and it is the duty of every party member to commit himself to this task. Our success depends on respect for the economic laws, which also apply to the socialist economy. The conflict between the group interests of the branches and sector of production and of industry, which often makes its appearance, is a danger. The crisis does not allow us to tolerate the individual viewpoints on the economic issues, M. Wozniak said when summing up the debates.

Reform, Self-Management

AU301340 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24-25 Apr 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Implementing Economic Reform and Creating Conditions for Reinstating Workers Self-Management"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum Problem Team No Two, chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship Committee, discussed on 22-23 April the problems of implementing the economic reform and workers self-management bodies.

During the discussion it was stressed many times that the economic reform is the only chance for overcoming the economic crisis and that it therefore needs extensive social and political support. In particular, a great deal depends on breaking down resistance and on changing the mentality of the leading cadre and other sections of society. Martial law has created conditions for the complete implementation of the reform, but this does not mean that the mechanism of the reform is now functioning without various hitches. Examples of conservatism and of thinking in obsolete categories can be cited in many central enterprises and units. In addition, the reform itself has many shortcomings, which have become obvious during implementation.

One of the problems discussed by the team was the activity of the plenipotentiaries for production programs. The team agreed that these plenipotentiaries had not passed their test and that they had created a dangerous feature in that they were taking over the functions of the old industrial associations [zjednoczenia], which is against the reform.

The same evaluation should be applied to the attempts to curb the independence of the enterprises belonging to the new voluntary and compulsory associations [zrzeszenia]. the team leveled much criticism against the operational programs.

The very idea to formulate such programs was correct, but their range has been so extended in practice that the majority of enterprises have been able to "catch up" with one of them. That is why we should reanalyze their justification and range.

Almost all speakers from the floor dealt with the issue of reinstating workers self-management bodies, but their views differed. Some were against a prompt resumption of work by these bodies and justified their arguments by the country's political situation. In addition, they demanded that the present law on self-management bodies should be modified. However, most speakers were for reinstating these bodies and agreed that decisions in this regard should be made individually -- that is, in line with the political and economic situation existing in individual enterprises. They stressed that reinstated self-management bodies must in no case become platforms for political struggle.

The team also stressed that party organizations can play a great role in creating self-management bodies and that they should not so much run such bodies as to cooperate with them. Under conditions of martial law it would be desirable to temporarily curb some powers of self-management bodies. However, this does not in any way change the fact that the reinstated self-management bodies should form a platform for the workers class' cooperation in management and decisionmaking. In this sense those bodies also are of crucial significance for the future of the economic reform.

ORZECZOWSKI VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS

AU301334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 82 p 4

[PAP report: "The Role of Party Organizations in Higher Schools -- the PZPR Plenum at Poznan University"]

[Text] The 26 April plenary session of the PZPR committee of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan discussed the problems of party ideological work and the academic debates on the party's ideological-programmatic declaration. The session was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski.

All the basic party organizations of Adam Mickiewicz University have discussed the draft of the aforementioned declaration, but the results of this discussion are most differentiated. The plenum discussion has produced similar differences.

The discussion on the declaration, M. Orzechowski said, attests to the variety of views in the party itself and has demonstrated two general motives -- the patriotic and class motives. Throughout its history the Polish workers movement has always tried to unite these two motives. The ability to think and to analyze reality in terms of the class is now a very important virtue, which we must master. M. Orzechowski also referred to the connection between the draft declaration and the role of the ninth congress resolutions and stressed the enormous role that can and should be played just by the higher schools' party organizations, which have the necessary opportunities.

The resolution of the plenum stressed that ideological work in the party is one of the basic tasks that help strengthen the party's political cohesion. The plenum adopted a number of decisions on theoretical research into Marxism and on fostering it and passed a resolution on celebrations to mark the 100th anniversary of Karl Marx's death.

GORZOW PZPR PLENUM DISCUSSES YOUTH TRAINING

AU301333 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Plenary Session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski"]

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Committee of Gorzow Wielkopolski met in plenary session on 26 April to discuss the problems of fostering socialist awareness among young people. The session, which was chaired by Florian Ratajczak, was also attended by a large number of the activists from youth organizations and representatives of educational centers.

The party's idea of creating a uniform front of socialist training has not produced the expected results in the past few years, the plenum stressed. We have been too liberal toward the training of party members' own children. Television and radio have also paid little attention in their programs to the principles of socialism, have taken an uncritical view of the West and encouraged the consumer style of life. Serious divergencies between correct principles and practice have also increased in the functioning of schools for many years. Political activities have been treated in a haphazard manner and for show, which has prepared the ground for influences alien to socialism. Some teachers and pupils have assumed and continue to assume passive and wait-and-see attitudes. The party must fight for such teachers and pupils and must give them an orientation.

The plenum devoted much attention to the activities of youth organizations whose correct performance is the condition for the existence of good schools. The numerical strength of the Polish Scout Union has very greatly decreased, the plenum noted. One reason for that has been the weakness of the union, which stems from the union's massive nature, the shortage of instructors and the neglect of the union's basic echelons. The Union of Polish Socialist Youth has also experienced a serious shock.

The plenum resolution evaluated the efforts to foster and develop young people's socialist awareness as one of the most urgent tasks of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski. That is why party levels and organizations were instructed to consistently help educational, training and cultural centers and youth and social organizations in their ideological and educational activities, to strengthen the leading role of party organizations in education and to make consistent appraisals of the results of party members' work with young people and of the attitudes of educational and training workers.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES

LD302108 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- Deputy Premier Mięczyński F. Rakowski today received representatives of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] Peter Kung, head of the delegation, and Pascal Gondrand, who informed Rakowski of the effect of their four-month activity in our country. About 46 million Swiss francs were spent on aid to the elderly, infants and children. Speaking of actions in aid of internees and the results of inspections in internment centres, the visitors stressed [words indistinct] they revoked from the Ministry of the Interior and the Justice Ministry. The ICRC will cooperate with the Polish Red Cross in organising summer camps for disabled children.

REPORT ON MASS MAY DAY RALLY IN BUCHAREST

Ceausescu Attends

AU301606 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 30 April carries a 9-minute report on a "Mass rally held today at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture dedicated to May Day." According to the announcer, the rally is attended by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, "other party-state leaders," representatives of various trade unions from abroad, members of the diplomatic corps, foreign press correspondents, and representatives of the Bucharest working people.

The rally is opened by Bucharest Mayor Gheorghe Pana, who warmly greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu and presented some of the achievements of the Bucharest working people in honor of May Day.

According to the announcer, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, then takes the floor and speaks about the significance of May Day.

According to the announcer, following Oprea's speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu and other party-state leaders are beginning their tour of a festive show dedicated to May Day.

Oprea Address

AU301855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Report on speech by First Deputy Premier Gheorghe Oprea at the 30 April Bucharest mass rally dedicated to May Day]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Opening his speech, Gheorghe Oprea said that May Day was celebrated by the whole Romanian people in conditions of full equality of all those who live and work in socialist Romania, of firm confidence in the homeland's future, of the determination to implement the RCP policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and advance to communism. He also reiterated the full solidarity of the working class in Romania, of the entire Romanian people with the working people everywhere, with all the democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for social and national freedom, for independence and sovereignty, for collaboration and peace among all the world nations.

Referring to the achievements scored in the process of socialist construction in Romania, the speaker highlighted that the period ushered in by the Ninth Party Congress -- which marked the unparalleled, manysided development of the country -- bore the imprint of President Nicolae Ceausescu's personality, of his activity placed in the service of the unswerving building of socialism and communism in Romania.

After pointing out that in the period of socialist construction Romania turned from an agrarian country with a weakly developed industry into an industrial-agrarian country with a powerful, modern industry, with a socialist agriculture in full swing, the speaker said:

Channelling its efforts towards the implementation of the party programme, of the resolutions of the twelfth congress, the Romanian people concluded the first year of the five-year plan period with significant results in the country's socioeconomic development.

In 1981, the value of net production was four percent larger than in the previous year, while exports increased more than 11 percent. Good results were also obtained in agriculture. The national income rose 2.1 percent which led to a 2.2 percent growth in the population's total real incomes.

The speaker stressed that those results proved that the Romanian economy was grounded on sound bases that should be further developed and consolidated.

Gheorghe Oprea showed that further measures had been taken to improve societal political organization, to blend and integrate ever more strongly the political leadership of the RCP and the Romanian state with worker self-management, to improve the forms whereby the masses, all the working people, irrespective of nationality, participate directly in debating and making the most important decisions concerning socioeconomic life, to enhance the responsibilities of the collectivities of working people in the fulfillment of plan tasks. Actions were also taken to develop the masses' socialist consciousness and apply the norms of communist work and life, of socialist ethics and equity.

Gheorghe Oprea also approached questions related to the fulfillment of this year's plan whose main feature is the emphasis on intensive and qualitative factors of economic development.

To that end, the collectivities of working people in enterprises are called upon to work for cutting down raw and subsidiary materials, energy and fuel consumption, ensure an appropriate administration of material resources, fully capitalize the reserves in the country's soil and subsoil, increase the country's own base of raw materials and energy resources.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the technical-material base of farming units -- in both the plant-growing and animal-breeding sectors -- should be used at full capacity.

Romania makes an outstanding contribution to the general cause of socialism, to its enhanced role and growing influence in the world, Gheorghe Oprea pointed out, approaching aspects of the international activity carried on by the RCP and Romanian state. In this context, he pointed to President Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive role in the elaboration and implementation of socialist Romania's foreign policy.

The correctness and clear-sightedness with which the RCP and Romanian state leader analyzed the contemporary phenomena, his innovative spirit of a revolutionary thinker, the realism of his proposals, steps and calls to intensifying efforts for halting the aggravation of international tension and lessening it, for resuming the policy of detente, peace and collaboration are all the more conspicuous under the particularly complicated international circumstances, when world tension has reached critical limits, the speaker said.

Starting from the community of social system, of goals and interests, Romania gives pride of place in its international activity to the strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations with all socialist states, makes sustained efforts for the development of cooperation and specialization within CMEA so that this organization should become an actual model of equitable and productive cooperation among free and sovereign socialist states, apt to stimulate socialist construction in all member countries.

Likewise, Romania develops relations of collaboration and solidarity with the developing countries, has political and economic relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all states of the world, whatever their socioeconomic system, in view of establishing a climate of detente, understanding and collaboration, of mutually advantageous participation in the international division of labor, in the world circuit of spiritual and material values.

As a European country, Romania pays greatest attention to the situation on the continent, to the building and consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe, campaigning for the achievement of best results at the Madrid meeting, for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament here which should guarantee the follow-up of the Helsinki meeting, progress in establishing relations of broad collaboration, for the building of a united Europe, sheltered from the war threat. Romania's concern for the development of bi- and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan countries, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and peace, free of nuclear weapons, fall within the same context.

The speaker expressed the belief that, through concerted efforts, through the full solidarity of the working class everywhere, of all the democratic, peace-loving forces, the way of war can be barred, the governments and parliaments can be demanded to pass to specific actions for stopping the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, which places peace, security and human civilization in jeopardy and is an unbearable burden on the peoples' shoulders. They are called upon to intensify actions for halting the dangerous course of tension, of the policy of arming and confrontation, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente, for the triumph of peace in the world.

Stressing that the RCP steadily strengthens its solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social democratic parties, with the rational liberation movements, with the ruling parties and the democratic forces everywhere, the speaker said that the consolidation of the working class' unity and solidarity, the rallying of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all forces declaring for peace are today a stringent imperative of international life.

At the end of his speech, Gheorghe Oprea addressed the working class everywhere, the peoples of the world a warm message of friendship and solidarity as well as a vibrating call to joint struggle for the triumph of the lofty ideals of peace, freedom, democracy, independence and progress, also assuring them that socialist Romania, the RCP and the Romanian people will unflinchingly militate, with the same consistency and firmness, for the consolidation of the large world front of peace and progress.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES PZPR ACTIVISTS

AU301858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 30, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of activists of the CC of the PZPR, headed by Lucjan Piantkowski, deputy chief of section at the CC of the PZPR, that at the invitation of the CC of the RCP visited Romania.

On the occasion there were evoked the relations on multiple planes between the RCP and the PZPR, between Romania and Poland, the sides expressing the wish to develop them continuously, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the interest of the Romanian people and of the Polish people, of the cause of socialism, peace and national independence, of collaboration and cooperation among peoples.

The call passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMEN 30 APR

AU301901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 30, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Robert Bergland, president of "Farmland Eaton World Trade," Cyrus Eaton Jr., president of "Cyrus Eaton Trade" and Clara Reece, president of "Tower International" that visited Romania.

Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Vasile Barbulescu, chairman of the Scornicesti Joint Agroindustrial Council participated.

During the interview, the sides discussed possibilities of cooperation between Romanian speciality enterprises and the respective American firms in the field of vegetable production, zootechny and industrialization of farm products.

The sides also tackled aspects of the international political life considering that under the present conditions there is a need for intensified efforts in view of achieving a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and worldwide. At the same time, there was highlighted the need for action to be taken in view of halting the arms race, of reducing the military spending, the sides stressing that the huge funds thus made available should serve the economic and social progress of nations, the working out and implementation of programmes for the development of agriculture, particularly in the developing countries, in view of eradicating the starvation in the world, of improving the standard of living and the welfare of all peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

NICU CEAUSESCU CALLS ON JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER

AU301927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Continuing his visit in Japan, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], met Yoshio Sakurauchi, minister of foreign affairs of Japan. On the occasion, they discussed questions of the bilateral Romanian-Japanese relations, and aspects of the international situation.

The Japanese minister assessed highly Romania's stand, the activity of president Nicolae Ceausescu for the entrenchment in international life of relations based on mutual esteem and regard and multilateral collaboration. The necessity was highlighted that all states increase efforts for the peaceful settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, with emphasis on the ever more important role the small and medium-sized countries should play. In that context, the fact was stressed that the youth of the world can and must act more firmly for ensuring a climate of peace, friendship and understanding among peoples.

AGREEMENT WITH GREEK PRESS AGENCY SIGNED

AU301926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 30 Apr (AGERPRES) -- An accord of collaboration was signed on April 30 in Athens between the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Athenian news agency ANA.

The accord was signed by Ion Cumpanasu, AGERPRES director-general, and by (Andreas Christodoulidis), ANA director-general.

On the occasion, the AGERPRES director-general had an interview with (Dimitris Maroudas), undersecretary of state for press and information, spokesman of the Greek Government, with whom he discussed questions related to the collaboration between the two news agencies.

VERDET RECEIVES CSSR VICE PREMIER GERLE

AU231847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 23, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, whose proceedings are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, the continuously ascending course of those relations in keeping with the decisions and understandings reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

Likewise, starting from the large possibilities the economies of the two friendly countries offer, new ways were highlighted of amplifying the actions of cooperation in and specialization of industrial production, of intensifying technical-scientific collaboration, expanding the Romanian Czechoslovak commercial exchanges, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

ONESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

AU011754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 May (AGERPRES) -- On Saturday, May 1, Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU], received the foreign trade union delegations who, at the invitation of the GURTU, attended the events arranged in Romania to mark May Day.

During the interview, the guests were informed of the Romanian working people's concerns to implement the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, of strengthening relations of friendship and collaboration with all the countries of the world, of ensuring peace and security on our planet. In that context, the contribution was highlighted of trade unions to the fulfillment of the targets set by the Twelfth RCP Congress.

On the occasion the guests conveyed the working people in Romania warm greetings and wishes of new and important successes in socialist construction. On behalf of the trade union organizations they represent they thanked for the invitation to attend the events marking May Day -- an expression of the solidarity and friendship of the working people in the host country with the peoples in the respective countries.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MEXICO 30 APR

AU301857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Over April 29 and 30, talks were conducted in Bucharest between a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and a delegation of the Ministry of Commerce of the United Mexican States, during which there were analyzed problems concerning the development of the Romanian-Mexican economic cooperation and the possibilities of expanding and diversifying the bilateral exchanges of goods.

At the conclusion of the talks Doina Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and Hector Hernandez Cervantes, deputy secretary for commerce, signed a protocol to the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the United Mexican States concerning the development of the trade relations between the two countries over the 1982-1985 period.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. -- By presidential decree, Comrade Mircea Malita has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United States in lieu of Comrade Nicolae Ionescu, who has been recalled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 82 p 5 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON BRITISH ATTACK IN FALKLANDS

AU011615 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] What can result from the first serious military intervention by the British Air Force in the Falkland Islands? The following is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Encouraged by American support, Great Britain decided to solve its dispute with Argentina early this morning by using force. The bombing of the Port Stanley airfield is the first step in this direction. However, the general belief is that the British Government has been too hasty. It seems that its purpose was to inform Argentina that its naval fleet has not sailed such a great distance only to return with its task unaccomplished. If this is true, then Britain wanted to accomplish the following with its action this morning: to call the attention of the Buenos Aires military junta to what might happen if it fails to comply with the resolution of the UN Security Council and the American ultimatum and, at the same time, to give it time to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands without bloodshed. Both alternatives are equally unacceptable to Argentina. If the United States had not sided so clearly with Great Britain, the London Government -- judging by all available evidence -- would have been more cautious.

The British Air Force action this morning still does not mean that a war between Great Britain and Argentina has become inevitable. This is all the more true because what is involved in this specific case is a seemingly small problem with great risk. An armed conflict between Britain and Argentina could lead to great disruptions in that part of the world because, as is known, an enormous majority of the OAS member countries supports Argentina, something which makes matters difficult for Washington because its siding with Great Britain places it in a very sensitive position.

It can even be said that, regardless of the nature of the outcome of the Falklands crisis, the United States will pay the highest price. Acting in line with its strong desire to preserve its most important bridge to Western Europe, the United States has mined the bridge leading to South America. True, its obligations toward London are incomparably greater. If it had failed to side with the government of Margaret Thatcher, the same thing would have happened as during the 1956 Suez crisis when the government of Anthony Eden fell because the United States failed to support the aggression of Israel, France and Great Britain against Egypt. The Englishmen have never forgiven their great ally for that, and this was yet another reason for them to hope that that would not be repeated in the Falklands crisis.

During the decolonization process of our time, the authority of Great Britain over the Falkland Islands is an absurdity. Even if the government of Margaret Thatcher succeeded in recapturing the Falkland Islands and in compelling Argentina to withdraw its troops, the crisis would not be solved because, no matter what government is in power in Argentina -- the military junta or some other government -- Buenos Aires will not renounce its right to unite the Falkland Islands with the mother country.

However, the fact is that, by with action on the Falkland Islands, Argentina itself has also chosen a road by which it is difficult to achieve its goal. The Buenos Aires junta primarily decided to take that step for internal reasons. But it has become evident that its calculations were not good. The Argentines have declared themselves in favor of uniting the Falkland Islands with their country, but they have not declared themselves in favor of the junta's rule. Thus it may be that the generals in Buenos Aires will pay a double price by ceding the helm to some other team and by failing to achieve what they wanted to achieve with their excursion into the Falkland Islands, that is, to strengthen their power.

No matter what its final outcome, the Falklands crisis has demonstrated, in addition to everything else, that the Western alliance relations are more vulnerable than is usually admitted.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 30 APR

Meets Djuranovic

LD301714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz. During the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on the further development of cooperation, particularly economic, between the two countries. Information was also exchanged on the two countries political and economic development. Mutual readiness was stressed to intensify efforts for developing all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' economies.

Committee Session Ends

LD301658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 20th session of the Yugoslav-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended here today. The mixed committee is headed by Yugoslav Government member Stojan Matkalijev and Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz. The Yugoslav-Polish commodity trade is this year to reach the value of \$660 million, i.e., about 30 percent more than in 1981.

Departure Reported

LD302012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Poland, who headed the Polish delegation at the 20th jubilee session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and Poland, left Belgrade today. The minister was seen off at Belgrade Airport by his host, Stojan Matkalijev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE SENT TO PCI ON ASSASSINATION

LD301948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- Condemning the criminal assassination of Pio la Torre, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and the PCI's regional secretary for Sicily, the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee has sent a letter of deepest condolences and comradely solidarity to the PCI Central Committee.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD011950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- First May, the international workers' holiday, in Yugoslavia a two-day national holiday, was celebrated throughout the country both in a working manner and festively. In a large number of factories and mines, on building sites and in agricultural areas work went on at full steam, production plans exceeded and new working victories scored. A significant number of new economic projects was completed and put into operation, mostly new factory [words indistinct], industrial plants, agricultural farms, schools, libraries or various local workshops and electric power plants.

In all the six republics and two provinces many people's rallies were held, as well as workers' meetings, "lessons on history" (gatherings at which historical events were evoked), torchlight parades, sports events and programmes of entertainment, sociopolitical manifestations. Many places of historical interest from the national liberation war and the people's revolution of Yugoslavia were visited and rallies were held at places where, in pre-war bourgeois Yugoslavia, workers gathered at protest meetings.

At these manifestations at many places high social distinctions were given to working people for successes achieved in work. The first May celebrations was marked in various regions also by traditional bonfires on hills and in clearings or by, also traditional, marches, with the accompaniment of brass instruments, in local streets. Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad also organized various manifestations and events in their clubs and associations there. They held informal parties, literary evenings, photograph and document exhibitions, quiz programmes "I know and love my fatherland," and sports events as well.

Dolanc Speech in Slovenia

LD021050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0720 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Nova Gorica, 2 May (TANJUG) -- The population of Nova Gorica Municipality and numerous citizens of other municipalities in the Kras region and the Slovene littoral yesterday attended the cordial traditional 11th May Day meeting in Opatje Selo in Kras, Nova Gorica Municipality. Among the guests was Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He cordially congratulated all the working people of Gorica, Kras and the Slovene littoral on the day of labor and wished them much success also in their future work.

"This is already the second May Day which we are celebrating without the great man of our revolutionary workers' movement -- Comrade Tito -- and the fourth without his first and closest associate, Comrade Kardelj. True, it is difficult for us without Tito and Kardelj. This is an irreplaceable loss, and in these times we remember them frequently. But, we are convinced -- and we have already proved this -- that this loss which we must overcome with the mobilization of all our creative forces and our responsibility, cannot halt the course of our socialist revolution and can cause not the slightest void in the implementation of the basic political direction in the internal and foreign sphere. The work of these two great men of our revolution represents the indestructible social reality of millions of working masses of Yugoslavia which can no longer be changed by anything. Their revolutionary work is for us not merely history but also our present and future. Therefore, we assert today too that there is no period after Tito but that the general political line, which is manifested by the course of the Yugoslav socialist revolution so far -- and this course is self-management and nonalignment -- is the policy which realizes the historical aspirations of the working class and our working people. And this is, and always will be, Tito's course," Stane Dolanc said.

In explaining the historical path of observing May Day, Stane Dolanc stressed that workers everywhere, regardless of the state and the people, bring with them the new day, the struggle for socialism which has become a world social process and which penetrates all aspects of social life. "But the implementation of socialism, the birth of a new world and of new forms of life is not and cannot proceed -- as is stated also in the LCY program -- without pains and dramas, suffering and weariness because this has always been so when in life and in society something great was born and created. And mankind has already stepped powerfully into the new era though there are also quite a number of forces which right now are playing with war and thus jeopardizing the fate of mankind.

"The revolutionary struggle of the working class and of our people, led by the LCY, fought successfully in our country during the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. The working man, the workers is becoming -- naturally not smoothly and without difficulties -- the genuine subject in society, production and distribution. In a nutshell, we have arrived at that historical point in time when we are creating the conditions in which the working man becomes the free creator-self-manager." Stane Dolanc then said that following the victory of our revolution, we have celebrated May Day 37 times and that in that period we have developed from an underdeveloped agricultural country with a per capital income of \$250 to a medium developed industrial country with a per capita income of \$2800. In the past 30 years, 2.8 million apartments and 27,000 km of modern roads have been built; the number of cars has increased to 2 million.

Since 1945, 750,000 students have graduated at our higher schools and universities, while over 10,000 have obtained doctorate degrees. At present, 4.5 million children and young people are going to school in Yugoslavia, while nearly 500,000 students are studying at universities and faculties. Stane Dolanc said that the average life span increased from 50 years shortly after the war to 69 years. This clearly shows that we are at the level of the most developed countries.

"But, when we speak of the significant results which we have achieved in the country's socio-economic development, we do not in any way hide the facts that recently, numerous material difficulties and contradictions have intensified and have acquired political significance. These problems are undoubtedly the consequence of the dynamic transition from and underdeveloped to a medium-developed country, of the transition from extensive to intensive development. They are also the consequence of all this having happened and happening at a time of exacerbated international economic relations. Yugoslavia is a multinational state, with different degrees of economic development in individual republics and provinces. The strong desire for speedy and better development, often without regard for real possibilities, has caused real problems that we will not be able to forget for a long time. In particular, from these aspirations stem numerous economic problems which could acquire, and are acquiring, political significance. This could lead to diverse national aspirations and, at the same time, to the illusion that it is possible to overcome all the difficulties by administrative measures and centralism.

"In fact, we must rely, more than ever before, on socialist self-management, that is, on the creative power of the human masses. This is our experience from the time of the armed revolution, of the conflict with the Cominform and from other great social actions. But, the basic cause of the situation is the fact that we have spent more than we have produced, because all forms of consumption have been for a long time over and above our real possibilities and we have spent more than our income. The economic growth has been based mainly on the domestic boom, on the continuous increase in the number of employees and on the possibilities which have been used too little and unreasonably, on euphoric consumption and imports."

These and other problems were discussed recently at the Slovene League of Communists Congress, Stane Dolanc said. With its work, the congress unanimously and decisively pointed to the basic guidelines of the actions for the implementation of the economic stabilization which the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces face. The fact is being continually confirmed that self-management represents the most powerful guarantee of the freedom and equality of the nations and nationalities, that is ensures for all people not merely political cultural freedom but also economic independence. Of course, this takes place in mutual dependence on the basis of equality and in responsibility with other nations and nationalities who live in the same political and economic system. It has been confirmed on numerous occasions in our country that it is precisely such self-managing independence of the nations and nationalities which is the only motivating force in strengthening mutual responsibility, on the basis of equality, for living together. All nations and nationalities who live in the SFRY are conscious of the fact that only such a sociopolitical and socioeconomic system guarantees their national and social existence and development.

Therefore, the League of Communists decisively rejects all attempts at attacking these basic principles of the community of the Yugoslav self-managing society. We will not allow anybody to undermine this. In saying this I do not have in mind only the recent events in Kosovo but also the attempts by various forces to attack our sociopolitical system and thus also our independence and sovereignty.

"Today we are celebrating May Day here, on the border between our country and Italy. I must say that this too has its significance in the grave international situation in which the world is today. Our relations with neighboring countries are good. This border is an example of how two countries, with different social orders, can cooperate and develop good-neighborly relations if they respect the principle of peaceful coexistence and the universal nature of detente, if they condemn the policy of force and of interference, if they really orientate themselves towards peace and progress. This border will become even more open if the opposition of our national minorities is finally settled in Italy.

"The equality of national minorities anywhere -- including in Italy -- cannot represent any kind of danger for the state in which they live, as some fascist elements have been wanting to present this again recently. The equality of the minorities can only be an element of even greater stability in our mutual relations and cooperation.

"The SFRY, as a nonaligned country, will continue to fight against the worsening of international relations, against the continuous use of force, interference in internal affairs, against political, military and economic pressures. It will fight for peace, equality, development, for the happiness of all people in the world," Stane Dolanc said.

SLOVENIA'S MARINC SPEAKS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

AU301816 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] Today in Maribor, Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, spoke at a festive meeting of the working collective of the Maribor automobile factory on the occasion of the factory's 35th anniversary. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

In his first public address since his election as president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at the recent Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, Andrej Marinc pointed out that "the congress directives adopted in Ljubljana 2 weeks ago are not only Slovene but also general Yugoslav ones because they are based on the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and everything which has been creatively promoted by the LCY and Comrades Tito and Kardelj." Noting that the further development and deepening of socialist self-management and the economic stabilization are the primary goals, Marinc said that the recently adopted "foundations of the complete economic stabilization program in Yugoslavia are the product of the joint aggregate realization of all republics and provinces, peoples and nationalities, science and social practice."

Analyzing the causes of the present economic difficulties, "Andrej Marinc emphasized that the attitude toward work and the social means operated by the working people must be inevitably and radically changed. We are once again declaring ourselves -- and this time, under more difficult conditions -- in favor of an open economy in our country and an export strategy -- although not at any price -- and in favor of the effect of markets and world productivity on our development. For this reason, the association of labor and pooling of resources without any communal, republican and provincial limits and autarkies are necessary."

In addition to good programs and a policy of economic operations in the organizations of associated labor and a good economic policy, "the essential issue is the authority of workers, organized on the self-managing and delegate basis, over the conditions and results of their work and over income. For this reason, the attitude toward and responsibility for social property must be basically changed and the narrow-mindedness and group-ownership attitude of individuals and groups within collectives must be prevented," Marinc said.

Pointing out the great importance of the organized action of workers in the entire assembly system for a realistic economic policy in the interest of workers and working people, "Andrej Marinc said that the payments in foreign exchange in the domestic market represent an acute problem and a deformity which must be prevented. It is a fact that there is a shortage of foreign exchange, but no efforts must be spared to increase our exports in accordance with the economic conditions and to ensure that we will more effectively and efficiently utilize our own raw materials, energy, producer goods, cadres, knowledge and our reputation in the world. Foreign exchange as an income is a part of social funds, and they must be used by the organizations of associated labor to increase their exports and to satisfy their most necessary needs as well as the common and general needs. It is for this purpose that the organizations of associated labor can and, in practice, do enter into mutual associations on the basis of self-management.

But if it is necessary to ensure foreign exchange for the common needs and for solidarity or the liquidity of the state in ways that bypass the self-managing procedures, then, on the basis of joint appraisals and decisions, it is possible to make exceptions. At the same time, these exceptions must not be transformed into a system because that would have a negative effect on our exports and thereby also on the goals of the stabilization policy and the entire system of income and income-based relations. Therefore, the current wide discussions on these issues in Yugoslavia should be concluded and an accord reached on what is in the real general interest in accordance with the system and the goals of the stabilization policy and the further development of socialist self-management, Andrej Marinč said in his speech" in Maribor today.

HODZA INTERVIEWED ON KOSOVO, OTHER ISSUES

LD021344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is the only country in the world in which self-management represents the basis of the entire social system. Therefore the degree of the construction and development of self-managing socialist social relations in our country cannot be measured against anything other than itself, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in an interview with Johann Knijpers, editor of Brabantee-Press, a Dutch newspaper group. As one of the greatest difficulties in the further development of self-management, Hodza mentioned that there remains a bureaucratic-dogmatic consciousness. At the same time he pointed out that in our country there is also a critical attitude to the self-managing social practice and that weaknesses in the system are evident. But it is our fundamental conviction that Yugoslavia has become what it is today above all through self-management.

Asked about the events in Kosovo and whether separatism is becoming a danger for the multi-national Yugoslav community, Hodza said that every person in Yugoslavia is guaranteed full national identity. As far back as the war and the revolution, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia had been pointed toward unification by nurturing brotherhood, unity and equality. In Kosovo, nationalistic separatism has become manifest because self-management had lagged behind there and active political work failed, he said. Hodza stressed that last year's demonstrations in Kosovo had been a deliberate act by the internal and foreign enemy. He said that the working class and all working people of Kosovo, and throughout Yugoslavia, had most resolutely condemned the irredentist disturbances in Kosovo as counterrevolutionary and enemy activity deeply contrary to the essential and joint interests of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities, above all, contrary to the interests of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and Muslims in Kosovo. But in Yugoslavia there are enormous progressive, socialist and self-managing oriented forces which, led by the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance, prevent enemy activity from the positions of nationalism and chauvinism. Furthermore, we also have a social system which ensures for every nation and nationality freedom, equality and secure future, he said. Hodza added that separatism, just as greater state unitarism, can have no real chances in Yugoslavia's form of social relations.

Yugoslavia continues to contribute actively and permanently to the further promotion of all forms of bilateral and regional cooperation in the Balkans and thus also to the application of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and to the relaxation of international tension. The first condition for the successful development of cooperation among Balkan countries is strict mutual respect for equality, national sovereignty, respect for existing borders and noninterference in internal affairs. One of the steps toward strengthening security of all Balkan countries would be to turn the Balkans into a non-nuclear zone, Hodza added.

Yugoslavia is trying to establish more even and balanced trends of cooperation with the European Economic Community because the ratio between exports and imports is unfavorable for Yugoslavia, Hodza said in reply to a question about what the EEC could do for the benefit of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. Greater orientation toward long term forms of economic cooperation and joint investments which contribute to the development of the Yugoslav export structure would be useful.

This also applies to EEC members, but in particular perhaps to the Netherlands, which is traditionally a significant partner of Yugoslav businessmen in the sphere of bilateral industrial cooperation.

Replying to several questions on international relations, Hodza pointed out the persistent work by nonaligned countries to have the world take the path of peaceful cooperation, disarmament and development. Pressures have been intensified on individual nonaligned countries to draw closer to one bloc or another. The elimination of crisis hotbeds, most of which are located in the area of the nonaligned countries, has been made difficult. All these problems face the Nonaligned Movement on the eve of the seventh summit conference and are difficult and responsible tasks. One should bear in mind that the Nonaligned Movement has never aspired to be some kind of ideological or political monolith, which is more the characteristic of bloc groupings. What represents the backbone of the unity of the movement are its original principles, nonbloc character and joint interest in establishing more just international relations and resolving the problems which threaten the world today, Hodza said.

As to the Iraqi-Iranian war, we are conscious of its possible unfavorable influence on the success of the seventh summit. Nonaligned countries are actively exerting influence on the belligerent parties so that hostilities might cease and a peaceful solution achieved. We believe that the active preparations by nonaligned countries for the seventh summit, which are already in progress, will contribute to a peaceful solution of the conflict and to achieving the results expected from the summit, Hodza concluded.

KOSOVO BODIES PROPOSE NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD301908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency and the coordination committee for cadre policy in the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference are reported to have endorsed the proposal for the new composition of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Assembly Executive Council at separate sessions today. Following broad consultations in all municipalities and other political organs, Imer Pulja has been proposed as president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly; Nedjo Borkovic is proposed as vice president; and Nikola Skrelji, Nesat Zubi, Ljubomir Popovic, Nurije Hadzikadriju, Mehmet Malici, Dr Veselj Ljatifi, Resat Rudi, Aziz Abrasi, Nik Ljumezi, Aleksandar Vasic, Dr Skender Berisa, Refik Agaj, Salih Nusi, Dr Stevan Baljosevic, Ibis Krasnici, Omer Pljakic, Ali Muljam, Hasan Berisa and Arslan Baruti are proposed as members of the council. The final decision on the new composition of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Assembly Executive Council will be adopted at a session of the Kosovo Assembly scheduled for 5 May.

PAPER QUESTIONS SENTENCING OF JOURNALIST

AU012023 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 82 p 18

[Unattributed article from the regular Saturday Sedam Dana supplement: "Along and Across: Public Criticism, Private Complaint"]

[Text] Some time ago in this column, we discussed the article "Enver's Cigarette Case" which was published in ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA toward the end of last year. Drasko Bubresko, author of that article, wrote that for years now cigarette cases with the embossed name of the city of Gjirokaster, which is Enver Hoxha's birthplace, have been imported from Albania. At that time Bubresko commented that we really do not need these cigarette cases and that we especially do not need them in the quantities stipulated by the import agreement (120,000 of them in 1981). The article mentioned Duse Dusaj, the official of the Industrijaimport enterprise who was responsible for the imports of cigarette cases and who, at that time, could not make a statement about the matter because she was on maternity leave. Following the publication of the article, Duse Dusaj initiated a court litigation suit on the basis of a private complaint. Some days ago, the Titograd Communal Court sentenced the journalist concerned to a 6-month prison term and a fine of 10,000 dinars. Judge Streten Ivanovic concluded that Bubresko was guilty of "sensationalist writing with the intent of discrediting the person of Duse Dusaj."

In connection with that verdict ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA carries the following commentary:

"The editors of ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, who also feel affected by that verdict, did not expect that, because of a publicly expressed view of social significance, they would be faced with a verdict which so drastically excludes any dialogue. However, we could also be pleased because the commentary published in our newspaper provoked a corresponding reaction of the social forums, something which is in itself a best evidence that the commentary was well aimed. If there were some uncertainties regarding the naming of Duse Dusaj in this context, it is perfectly clear now that our journalist's intentions toward her were not beyond the limits of constructive criticism.

"We note, merely as a curiosity, the fact that the charges of 'sensationalism' which persist in the routine-like labeling of the journalistic profession despite their undefined nature and their arbitrariness, are now heard also from the bench of a court. We, as well as our readers, know well that this word characterizes personal displeasure over the publication of a certain true fact, unwillingness to answer questions and the desire to scorn, without discussion, the one who asks the questions. We have become accustomed to that but we do not believe nor can anyone, including the Titograd Communal Court, convince us that journalists really should be sent to prison because they have defended the interests of the self-managing socialist society in our country and because they act along the lines of struggle against the enemies, no matter what colors these enemies may wear.

"Our journalist Drasko Bubresko has not been swayed and even less is he frightened. He is only concerned. And so are we."

'FOUNDATIONS FOR STABILIZATION' PUBLISHED

AU302109 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 April on pages 11 to 18 carries, as a special supplement, the 23,000-word text of the "Starting Foundations of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program" adopted by the Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization of the Federal Social Council for Questions of Social System and the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy at its session on 19 April 1982.

The introductory explanatory note accompanying the text of this document outlines the work of the Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization and points out that the "Starting Foundations on the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program" have been adopted to provide "a platform for further work" and have been published to "ensure the unified ideological foundations of the future program" and "the widest possible unified engagement in carrying out economic stabilization."

According to the Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization, "a large number of scientific, professional and other public workers from all parts of the country are currently intensively engaged in preparing the long term economic stabilization program which will specifically deal with the following issues:

"The need for improving economic operations and management to strengthen the material basis of the organizations of associated labor and the workers' control over the means of social reproduction; the policy of development as a factor of economic stabilization; energy strategy; transportation strategy and development policy; agriculture and the agricultural-industrial complex; housing and the communal economy; the small-scale economy; social activities; regional aspects of development; the current and future employment situation; adapting the economic system to the demands of stabilization; the anti-inflationary program; the strategy of foreign economic relations and dinar convertibility; long term social policy; social prerequisites for the long term stabilization program; and economic stabilization measures in the justice system."

In the near future, the explanatory notes says, the commission will consider and then present to the Yugoslav public several individual parts of the long term stabilization program which are now being finalized.

These include the anti-inflationary program and the parts dealing with foreign economic relations, energy strategy, agriculture and the agricultural-industrial complex, the current and future employment situation, housing and communal economy, social activities and long term prerequisites for the long term stabilization program. "A synthesis of the tasks of the long term economic stabilization program and the measures for its implementation, together with a definition of priorities in its dynamic implementation, will represent the concluding part, which could then be used as a foundation for the work of the competent organs of the federation, the socialist republics and the autonomous provinces in forming their economic policies, working out the necessary changes in accordance with the foundations of our system of self-managing planning," the explanatory note concludes.

The text of the "Starting Foundations of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program" is divided into the following chapters, sections and paragraphs:

"Introductory notes," including the sections:

- 1 -- "What is Meant by 'Economic Stabilization;'"
- 2 -- "The Basic Characteristics of the Present Situation;" and
- 3 -- "Some Basic Causes of Economic Instability and Prerequisites for Economic Stabilization;"

Chapter A -- "The State of and Relations in the World Economy;"

Chapter B -- "Socioeconomic and Sociopolitical Relations," including the sections:

- One -- "Characteristics of the Basic Subjective Factor and Other Subjective Factors of Social Reproduction;"
- Two -- "Institutional Frameworks of the System of Socialist Self-Management," including paragraphs on "Economic Laws and the Market" and "System of Self-Managing Social Planning;"
- Three -- "Management of Social Resources and System of Expanded Social Reproduction," including paragraphs on "Management of Social Resources" and "System of Expanded Reproduction;"
- Four -- "Workers' Control Over Income;"
- Five -- "Economic Functions of Income;"
- Six -- "Workers' Control Over the Conditions of Work and Economic Operations;"
- Seven -- "Distribution According to the Results of Work and Economic Operations;"
- Eight -- "Economic Responsibility of Individual Subjective Factors and Workers;"
- Nine -- "Social Activities;" and
- Ten -- "Methods of and Means for Implementing the System of Self-Managing Socialist Relations and Economic Policy;"

Chapter C -- "Material Development," including the sections:

- One -- "The Course Toward Industrialization;"
- Two -- "Participation in the International Division of Labor;"
- Three -- "Economic Development of Republics and Autonomous Provinces and Regional Development;"
- Four -- "State of Employment;" and
- Five -- "Social Problems."

BRIEFS

TANJUG EDITOR'S REELECTION -- Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mihajlo Saranovic, the hitherto editor-in-chief of the TANJUG news agency, was today elected to the same post for the next four-year term of office. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 21 Apr 82 LD]

SAWP OFFICIAL'S ELECTION -- Zagreb, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republican SAWP Conference of Croatia today elected Darinka Puskaric as president with a 1-year mandate. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 28 Apr 82 LD]